Part One

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REPUBLICAN REVOLUTION

One on Against Triumvirate of Bosses.

RANK AND FILE IS UP IN ARMS

Vacancies on the State Ticket Expected.

It Is Thought That Candidate for Treasurer Charles C. Green Will Withdraw—Denman and Fullington Are Fighting To Retain Their Places as Candidates for Attorney General and Auditor.

Columbus, O., March 25.—A revolution within the Republican party in Ohio against Bosss Cox, Brown and Guilbert, who divided the state ticket and grasped the opportunity to control the tax machinery of the state while Arthur I. Vorys apparently slept on his rights as dictator of William H. Taft's fate in Ohio, is on, and within a week announcement is expected that Charles C. Green has withdrawn from the ticket as candidate for state treasurer.

U. G. Denman, of Toledo, candidate for attorney general, and Edward M. Fullington, of Marysville, candidate for auditor, are fighting for retention of their places. The bosses have been fairly assailed by the Taft interests, and the boss triumvir is split among themselves.

Frank Hitchcock and A. I. Vorys, the Taft managers, met in Columbus Tuesday with Charles P. Taft, of Cincinnati, the man behind the Taft fight, and though none of the conferees would admit it, it is known that they discussed the necessity of remaking the Ohio Republican ticket unless the state is to be sacrificed to the bosses and the cause of Taft most gravely endangered.

Boss Brown Will Resist.

Boss Brown of Toledo will reach Columbus today to make his fight against the revolutionary dictates of the Taft leaders.

Within the inner circle of boss control, it has been declared within the past few days that Brown is willing to see Green sacrificed, but will insist on holding his man Denman on the ticket. Cox and Guilbert are in rebellion against the sacrifice of Green and they are said to be in hard and fast alliance of insistence that if Green falls Denman must go with him. If the bosses are unable to check the revolt, Fullington will lose his place along with Denman and Green.

Every state politician regards the subject as too delicate for open discussion. That the Taft men have made a tardy stand for party purity is known. Either the bosses will dominate the Taft campaign or the Taft interests will, for the time, crush the boss triumvir. Politicians can't see any middle road away from the crisis.

Vorys Feels Big Stick.

Columbus, O., March 25.—When Frank H. Hitchcock, left for Washington, Tuesday night, A. I. Vorys knew how it felt to come within range of the "big stick." It is generally believed that Roosevelt sent Hitchcock to Columbus.

The blunders the Taft managers have made in Ohio have finally made the president irate, particularly so since he has suffered from some of the errors.

In the first place, the Washington Taft bureau believes Vorys temporized too long when Foraker offered peace if he could be returned to the senate. Foraker withdrew his offer. Another blunder was sending out a statement that Taft would not be so radical as Roosevelt. Wall street grabbed this up as a sweet morsel and Roosevelt registered a kick on Vorys with Taft. The latter roasted Vorys to a turn.

The Big Blunder.

The biggest blunder was in Vorys permitting Cox, Brown, Karshner and Barron to use the Taft organization to dominate the state convention and nominate a ticket which has already been attacked even by the party organs. President Roosevelt was made an innocent party to the convention steal when he was induced to lend Garfield as chairman that it might have a Roosevelt endorsement.

Last week Roosevelt called Charles P. Taft down to Washington.

Roosevelt told Taft that there must be an improvement in methods of the Taft campaign. He suggested that Taft should come to Columbus and tell Vorys and then he sent Hitchcock along to see that he told him and also to give Vorys a little advice.

TRYING TO CHECK THE MOVEMENT

China Doing Utmost To Quiet Popular Discontent.

Peking, March 26.—Wholesale arrests are being made in an effort to check the anti-government movement which has followed the settlement of the Tatsu Maru incident.

Revolutionary leaders were prompt to avail themselves of China's final surrender to Japan as an excuse for fomenting popular discontent with the "cowardice" of the country's rulers. They have succeeded so well that the more important cities are hotbeds of anti-government conspiracy and several provinces are on the verge of revolt. An especially alarming feature of the situation is the number of rich and prominent Chinese who are enlisted in the revolutionary movement. Numbers of these have fled from their homes to districts where the government is already so weak that they feel themselves safe from arrest.

Japan is adding to China's embarrassment by hinting more and more broadly that Pekin must put a stop to the spreading anti-Japanese boycott or look out for international complications.

HAIR CUTTING GOES; SHAVING DOES NOT

So the Sheriff of Trumbull Is Reported Wrong.

Columbus, O., March 26.—Trumbull county officials drew $12,606 illegally from September 1, 1902 to January 1, 1907, according to the report of State Examiners John A. Bliss and Thomas W. Jones, filed with the state bureau of accounting Thursday. The heaviest charge is against Ex-Sheriff Williams, $2,156.

Among the illegal items is $229 paid the sheriff for shaving the prisoners. It is lawful to pay for the cutting of hair of prisoners, but they cannot be shaved at public expense.

To Fix Superintendents.

Columbus, O., March 26.—The house Thursday passed the Shankland school book bill amended so as to fine and revoke the certificates of school superintendents who act in any way as agents for book companies. The bill gives boards of education right to purchase books at any regular meeting and to change five-year contracts by five-sixths vote.

STEVENS DIES FROM WOUND

Assassin's Bullet Ends Career of Korean Advisor.

NEVER RALLIED AFTER OPERATION

Peritonitis Had Set in from Bullet Perforations.

Stevens, an American with a Notable Career in Korea, Was Shot by a Korean Student in San Francisco. Was Thought at First He Might Recover, but Wound Was a Fatal One.

San Francisco, March 26.—Durham White Stevens, American advisor of the Korean council of state, shot by a Korean assassin, died at St. Francis hospital shortly after 11 o'clock last night. The end came peacefully, and followed an operation performed in the belief that his life might be saved. Stevens exhibited great courage. He consented cheerfully when the physicians decided that an operation was imperative. He went under the anaesthetic calmly at 6 o'clock last night, and did not regain consciousness.

The bullet, it was found, had penetrated the abdomen and perforated the intestines six times. Peritonitis set in and it was this that made the operation a necessity.

Until yesterday those in charge of the case believed that Stevens might recover. Late yesterday, however, complications appeared which showed that Stevens' condition was very grave.

Stevens leaves two sisters, who live in Atlantic City. It is understood that one of them, with a brother-in-law, is on the way to San Francisco

NIGHT RIDERS IN COVINGTON

Big Warehouse and Six Residences Burned.

500,000 POUNDS OF TOBACCO GONE

Held To Be Work of Eight Farmers.

Night Riders Abandon Their Steeds When Entering Covington—Use Stealth Instead—Apply Match to Warehouse After Liberally Using Oil—Flames Spread So Rapidly Nearby Families Narrowly Escape.

Cincinnati, March 26.—"Night riders" visited Covington, Kentucky, Thursday morning and applied the torch to the immense tobacco warehouse of T. S. Hamilton & Company. When they left, the warehouse, with its half a million pounds of tobacco, and six neighboring residences were in flames. Absolutely nothing save a few household goods was saved. The loss will reach $510,000.

The warehouse was burned to ashes and nothing but tottering walls remain of the three-story brick dwellings.

The riders did not come with a clatter of hoofs, nor in great numbers. The tactics pursued in the smaller Kentucky towns were not used in Covington. All that is known is that eight or ten young farmers, strangers in the locality, visited a nearby saloon in the evening, and that later three men were chased away from the Armstrong tobacco warehouse, a few blocks away. Telephone wires in the vicinity of the Hamilton warehouse were cut, the nearest fire alarm box put out of commission, and, just as the fire was discovered, a man was seen running away from the warehouse crossing a vacant lot to join two or three other men, all of whom then disappeared.

Work Just as Effective.

The work, however, was just as effective as that performed in the various smaller cities and villages through the burley district in the past few months.

The Covington police feel sure that eight young farmers seen early in the evening in Thompson's saloon near the warehouse were the men who were later discovered in the vicinity of the two tobacco warehouses are the persons who caused the fire. Thompson says that the men, all strangers to him, entered his place Tuesday evening, bought drinks and asked him questions concerning the location of the different tobacco warehouses. They seemed to be entirely unfamiliar with the city, but disclosed some knowledge Ludlow, an adjoining town. The police think that this was undoubtedly a scouting party.

Wednesday evning, toward midnight, William Bookie, who lives at the rear of Armstrong's tobacco warehouse in Covington, heard a noise in his back yard. He looked out and saw three men going over the fence toward the warehouse. He hurried to a nearby saloon and told some friends what he had discovered. The men returned, and as they approached the three men ran away. A can of oil and a board placed against a fence to aid in their escape was discovered.

Fire Spreads Rapidly.

So rapidly did the fire spread that the residents of the house adjoining the warehouse on Bakewell street had barely time to escape. City Auditor Gould and his family, who lived next door to the warehouse, saved nothing from their home. Had Mrs. Gould not been awake at the time of the fire, the family might have been burned to death. She is one of the persons who heard the men prowling about in the alley under her window and who a few moments later, while she was yet listening for further noises, saw the fire blaze up suddenly in two different places.

Miss Nelle Feeney, daughter of Saloonkeeper Feeney, at Third and Lake streets, was ill in her room in the third story of the building when the fire broke out. She had to be carried from the building. The rescue was effected just before the roof of the building burst into flames

In a little less than an hour after the fire was discovered the whole block was in ashes. There was a "floating" policy on the stock and the building was insured so that the actual loss will not be great.

A BIG INCREASE IN THE PRICE OF MEAT

Meat Trust Is Recovering Recent Losses.

St. Louis, Mo., March 26.—An average increase of thirty per cent. in the prices of all meats in St. Louis has taken place within a week, according to retail butchers. The packers, the retailers say, advanced wholesale prices so rapidly that the dealers have been forced to charge more for their meat. As a reason for the increase in price the packers say the price of livestock has increased a cent a pound on hogs and nearly three cents a pound on cattle. When the recent financial flurry started the large packing-houses made a sudden reduction in prices. Now that prosperity is returning it is said the advances made within the last week will quickly recover for the trust the losses entailed in the recent slump.

More Time to Probe.

Columbus, O., March 26.—Satisfied there is little chance to do any effective work in the penitentiary probe while the general assembly is in session, Senator Ward is considering a resolution postponing further action until after the adjournment. The resolution will give the committee authority to continue its investigation and to file a report with Governor Harris. The resignation of Attorney Lane has left things in the air. Although a meeting of the committee has been called for Tuesday it is not thought it will do more than meet and adjourn.

HOLD-UP MEN IN DRESS SUITS

Latest Chicago Development in Criminal Work.

ONE HIGHWAYMAN IS FOUND DEAD

From Policeman's Bullet Fired into Fleeing Cab.

Several Men Are Held Up, Including the Cab Driver, Before an Officer Gets on Trail of the Daring Robbers—Two of the Villians Escape, but It Is Thought One Is Wounded by Officer's Bullet.

Chicago, March 26.—A highwayman was killed at daylight this morning in a running battle between a solitary policeman and three robbers who had terrorized a whole district and then emptied their pistols at their pursuer. The tragedy was the finale of a series of hold-ups in which the thugs wore evening suits, seized a cab and robbed every belated pedestrian they met. The dead footpad has not been identified. He was shot through the back of the cab in the head. The highwaymen began operations at 2 a. m. by hiring Robert Campion, a cabman, to drive them to the Alexandria hotel. Rush and Ohio streets. They pretended to be slightly intoxicated. Campion supposed they comprised a theater party which had stopped at a downtown restaurant for supper. On reaching a dark spot on a side street near the hotel, the robbers stopped the cab, seized Campion, beat and robbed him of a watch and $11 and threw him into the basement of the hotel. Campion was stunned. The highwaymen proceeded south. One drove the cab and the others rode in it. In front of No. 96 Dearborne avenue they found William Willard about to enter his residence at that address. They attacked him and robbed him of small amount of money and a watch. They then stopped and searched two other men. On the bridge, across which they drove, the highwaymen held up a man and a boy. They whipped up the horse and drove rapidly south. They next halted George Morris of No. 119 Monroe street at Halsted street and Archer Avenue, beat him with their revolvers and robbed him of $17.

The conductor of a passing street car witnessed the assault and stopped the car. The robbers fled in the cab pursued by Policeman Edward Murphy, who was summoned by the conductor. Murphy fired at the vehicle and the robbers returned the fire. They soon distanced the officer and two of the men escaped. The third was found seated in the cab which had been abandoned by the surviving thieves, dead and clutching a pistol. One ball had struck the dead highwayman in the head, killing him instantly. The blood-stained upholstery of the cab indicated that a second man was also wounded.

CITY OF PARIS MUCH STIRRED

All Excitement Over the News from America

THAT HELIE HAS FOLLOWED ANNA

Paris Can Hardly Believe Helie Is Over Here.

Count Boni de Castellane Is the Maddest Man in Paris—Gives Anna Gould Permission To Take Children Out of France That She and the Prince May Be Apart and Now the Prince Is with Her.

Paris, March 26.—Paris is in transports of excitement over the news of Prince Helie De Sagan's pursuit of Madame Anna Gould to the United States.

While the question of the supposed prince's identity was still in some doubt, the curiosity was intense. Somehow, Paris couldn't believe Helie had really "crossed the pond."

Now that an admission has been wrung by the New York reporters from the mysterious stranger that he really is De Sagan, the interest hinges on Count Boni de Castellane's course of action.

Boni can't be found. He is presumably somewhere in Paris and the newspapers have looked high and low for him, but thus far without success.

One thing is certain. Boni must be mad with rage. He could have prevented the whole thing—at least, he probably could have prevented it, by refusing to let Madame Gould take her sons out of France. It isn't likely that she would have gone without them.

Boni Makes Mistake.

But Boni gave his consent. For one thing, there is no doubt he wanted to please Madame Gould, whose good will he has been making every effort to regain ever since the divorce Perhaps, he had a remariage in mind. Paris thinks he did, anyway. Furthermore, he may have deemed it a good thing to get his former wife out of Prince Helie's country for a time.

And now his whole plan has "gone smash" because Helie hurried across the Atlantic, too.

Paris hasn't faith in rumors that Boni plans to go to America to challenge his cousin to a duel. Boni knows as well as any one that America doesn't "stand for" duels. His friends believe he will stay at home.

One thing Boni's intimates say is tolerably certain. Madame Gould will surely be back in three months.

It is understood Boni consented to her absence for that length of time, and no one has any idea that his former wife will break faith with him. Probably he thinks De Sagan will have hard work to make much progress with his suit in so short a time. It is fair to assume that De Sagan will return when Madame Gould does. Then every one believes he will have to reckon with Boni.

FIRE AT SPRINGFIELD STOPS CONVENTION

Illinois Republicans Lose Belongings in Leland Hotel Blaze.

Springfield, Ills., March 26.—The Leland hotel here is in flames. It is one of the biggest hotels in Illinois and filled with the Republican state convention delegates.

Present indications are that the entire block adjacent to the Leland hotel will be burned. The hotel is an entire loss and the firemen are directing their efforts to stop the spread of the flames to other buildings.

The fire caused the Republican state convention to disband in a hurry. The house was full of the belongings of delegates and politicians and when the report of the fire reached the convention hall, the delegates started on a run for the street. Congressman Boutell had to cut his speech short and order recess.

Boyd to Help Prosecute.

Columbus, O., March 26.—The investigators of the state departments under the Howe resolution adopted Wednesday practically decided Thursday to employ Attorney W. H. Boyd, of Cleveland, as counsel. Boyd will probably be in Columbus Friday to confer with the committee. It is not likely he will begin the examination of witnesses before next week. Boyd is a Republican.

WOMAN IS DYING AND SON HURT

As Result of Dynamite Explosion Which Wrecks Station.

Gary, Ind., March 26.—An aged woman is dying, her son is seriously injured and Lake station, four miles south of here, is partially wrecked as the result of a dynamite explosion that is laid at the door of Gary gambler.

The home of Fred Appleman, who has taken an active part in the war on slot machine gamblers, is completely wrecked and his mother, seventy-eight, is at a hospital in Hammond suffering from concussions of the brain. Appleman was seriously injured.

It is belived the Gary gamblers hired a man to put a bomb under his window. The bomb was exploded at 11 o'clock last night and the homes of two men living near, as well as his own home, were wrecked. Sheriff Carter of Hammond has sworn in extra deputies and will make every effort to capture the men who were guilty of the outrage.

BELIEVES HEALING STILL POSSIBLE

Bishop Potter Thinks Christ's Miracles May Be Wrought.

New York, March 26.—Miraculous healings are still possible today, according to Bishop Potter. He expressed this view in an address today at the Lenten service at the church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn. He said:

"To rely for the cure of disease simply upon a competent physician and a good nurse is a menace to the very sources of religious life. Jesus went into the house of the ruler of the synagogue, went into the room of the dead daughter, took her by the hand and raised her up by the divine healing touch. The miracles he wrought, you can work if you will."

As the Spirits Told Him.

Findlay, O., March 26.—Attending a spiritualistic seance several weeks ago, A. E. Kniseley was told by the medium, "speaking for the spirits," that he would shortly be twice bereaved. Yesterday afternoon Mr. Kniseley received a telegram from Buffalo that his sister-in-law had died, and a few hours later word came that another sister-in-law in Cleveland was lying at the point of death.

KNICKERBOCKER OPENS DOORS

First Big Bank to Fail Opens for Business.

TWELVE MILLIONS STACKED IN SIGHT

Ready for Withdrawal If the Depositors Desire It.

The Stream of Cash Runs Both Ways, for Many Depositors Come with Money—A Withdrawal of Four Millions Is Expected in the Next Few Days—Bank Closed Early in the Panic.

New York, March 26.—The Knickebocker Trust company reopened its doors at noon today. Its big stone quarters on Fifth avenue was the storm center of hundreds of people long before the time set for the opening of the doors. Many of those in the crowd today announced that they intended to make deposits. But there were many others who came to draw out money. Many of these latter really needed it. Several individuals have had a very tough time of it getting along with all of their capital tied up. Among this latter class were several well known horsemen, bookmakers and theatrical managers, whose speculations had been checked while the trust company's doors were closed. Behind the closed brass railings was piled high above the heads of the busy clerks vast quantities of gold, silver and notes. Back through the wide open doors of the giant vaults could be seen more currency. In response to an inquiry, officials of the company said they had on hand in excess of $12,000,000 to meet today's demands. It was expected that of this sum nearly one-third would be withdrawn during the next two or three days, but it was also as confidently expected that this would be more than made up by the deposits.

BETTER TIMES ARE PROMISED

Prosperity Will Soon Return to the Country.

THE "BETTER TIMES" ASSOCIATION FORMED

Association Assumes the Task of Reviving Business.

Prosperity and Politics Go Hand in Hand According to the Backers of the New Association—Platform Which If Adopted Is Sure To Bring Prosperity Quickly—Bales of Literature Sent Over Country.

New York, March 26.—Business men, financiers and the public generally take notice that prosperity is soon to return. Just as President McKinley became the 'high advance agent of prosperity," in 1896, the Better Times' association, incorporated at Albany last week, established offices of its own here, yesterday, and is preparing to assume the task of restoring business to its highest levels.

Before this desirable end is attained, there are heaps of trouble in store for a few individuals, however.

President Roosevelt, for one, may be driven to the necessity of coining a few expletives of a 'short and ugly" variety: Secretary Taft will probably have to worr off a few pounds of flesh; William J. Bryan will suffer another disappointment and Captain Harry S. New, chairman of the Republican national committee, will be made the busiest man in the country, attending to the mail forced upon him through the good offices of the Better Timers.

Go Hand in Hand.

Prosperity and politics go hand in hand, according to the backers of the new association—that's why there is trouble ahead for the notables mention.

The Better Timers have a platform all their own with the adoption of which they declare prosperity is bound to come.

Today bales of literature prepared by the Better Timers including postcard copies of the platform, are being shipped throughout the country. Eventually this postal flood is to be directed toward Chairman New if the plans of the Better Timers do not miscarry.

A few of the planks of this platform explain the purposes of the new organization. Here they are:

Stand Pat on Constitution.

"We stand pat on the constitution and do not want it amended by executive act—notwithstanding."

"We respect courts and resent executive interference therewith, also notwithstanding."

"We believe the country is all right—slowly convalescing from indigestion caused from overfeeding and fright, induced by thec hief surgeon's threat to remove the patient's liver.

"We love a square deal, but not everything so labeled.

"We believe punishment should only follow proof of guilt, whether to colored or white, corporation or individual—still notwithstanding.

"We are wearied of club swinging and loud noises.

Knocking the President.

"We regard 'me' as too strenuous and 'my policies' as too drastic to be continued either by 'me' or any proxy appointee of 'me.'"

When President Roosevelt sees in this campaign further evidences of the "$5,000,000 conspiracy," he is expected to find plenty of excuse for trouble-making. His "appointee," Taft, may likewise be similarly influenced. New, who will have to handle the cards when voters to whom they are sent with a request that they be forwarded to the national chairman carrying out these instructions, will undoubtedly come in for his troubles.

President Henry G. King, of the Better Timers, explains that he believes when several hundred millions of these cards are returned to Chairman New, it will cause the convention to hesitate before renominating Roosevelt or selecting Taft.

Bryan is also relegated to the rear by President King in another batch of literature, saying he cannot be accepted because of his "isms" by voters tired of the Republican program.

The Great Eastern, which made her maiden trip just a half a century ago, was not a financial success until she became a cable repair vessel some years after.

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BULLION LONG UNDER THE SEA; EFFORT TO RECOVER LOST TREASURE

British Frigate Sunk Off Holland's Coast More Than a Century Ago—Part of Treasure Is Recovered.

The two sunken treasure ships which have most stirred the popular imagination are the Spanish Armada ship, Admiral of Florence, blown up in Tobermory bay, Mull, in 1588, and the English frigate, Lutine, wrecked off the Terschelling, Holland, in 1799. In both cases attempts have been made from time to time to salve this treasure.

In the case of the galleon they have met with little success. With the Lutine fortune has been more favorable and about £100,000 out of her reputed £500,000 has been recovered. Steps are about to be taken to renew the search for the treasure.

At present the vessel lies in about six fathoms of sand on a hard clay bottom. The site is exposed, open to the full force of the North sea, and except on the calmest days work is impossible, for there is always a difficult ground swell when the wind is, however gently, from the northwest.

The salvors believe that the bulk of the treasure is lying outside the boat near the stern on her port side. In 1859 a gold bar was picked up, but since then no bars have been recovered. In 1862 a diver reported a large quantity of silver bars lying closely packed together "in the form of a pavement" outside the vessel. He was unable to lift one or to get an iron bar between to separate them. This mass was under a covering of sand and it was owing to a further influx that the operations had to be abandoned. The vessel lies at an angle of forty-five degrees, and it is argued that the heavy bullion must have worked its way out.

The Lutine was originally a thirty-two gun French frigate, captured by Admiral Hood in 1793 during the operations against the city of Toulon. Under the British flag she carried a crew of 250 men and she took her part in several engagements when acting as convoy. On October 9, 1799, she made her last voyage under extraordinary circumstances.

There was a financial crisis in Hamburg and certain London merchants wished to send over a large quantity of gold to support the credit of the houses involved. Admiral Duncan, writing from Yarmouth Roads to the admiralty, explains the commission in these words:

"The merchants interested in making remittances to the continent for the support of their credit having made application to me for a King's ship to carry over a considerable sum of money on account of there being na paquet for that purpose, I complied with their request and ordered the Lutine to Cuxhaven with the same."

It is recorded that the Lutine sailed from Yarmouth Roads in fair weather, but as she approached the Dutch coast a heavy gale bore down from the northwest. During the night she struck on a road bank between the islands of Vlieland and Terschelling, lying off one of the entrances to the Zuyder Zee called the Vlie River.

Fishermen on the shore watched her struggles on the lee shore, and from them comes the romantic tradition of the treasure ship, after hope of rescue was gone, being lit up brilliantly and the sounds of revelry and singing coming through the storm, until the lights suddenly disappeared and the Lutine was gone. Many of the Lombard street bankers are said to have sent representatives to accompany the money, but of the large crew and passengers only one man, clinging to a spar, reached the shore alive, and he died without speaking. The ship was insured at Lloyd's, and the underwriters promptly paid the insurance for a total loss.

Salvage work began the next year, and as Holland was then allied to France the English underwriters had the chargin of hearing that £55,000 of the treasure was recovered by the Dutch. The operations were carried on with tongs, nippers and iron landing nets fastened to the ends of poles worked by fishermen.

In 1801 the wreck settled into the sand, and nothing further was attempted till 1814, when the official receivers of wrecks at Terschelling landed a few coins. A company called the Decretal Salvors (still in existence) set to work in 1821 by permission of the Dutch government, but after spending several thousand pounds abandoned the wreck to the sand. The effort roused Lloyd's who applied to the Dutch government, with the result that the King of Holland gave the wreck to George IV., who made it over to them.

But after all this Lloyd's did nothing. In 1857 the accidental entanglement of a buoy chain in the wreck led to the discovery that it was once more free of sand, and by arrangement with Lloyd's the Decretal Salvors resumed operations and brought up £44,000. The work was suspended in 1859 owing to another shifting.

Further attempts were made and a few relics were found; then in 1886 about £1,000 worth of gold and silver coins were recovered, but no bars either of gold or silver. From 1894 to 1900 various operations were tried, but only a few coins appeared.

In 1901 a new company was formed and J. Garner-Flood was appointed to conduct the work; but his efforts were frustrated by bad weather which repeatedly interfered with the dredging and the anchorage of the barges.

Besides the treasure some interesting relics of the lost ship were brought to the surface and today can be seen in Lloyd's office. Her rudder, which was recovered in 1858, was made into the chairman's table and chair in the secretary's room, and her bell, bearing the royal crown and arms of Bourbons and the inscription "Saint Jean," has long hung in the underwriters' room and is heard when the room is called to silence to hear of the "posting" of lost ships.

MEN GROWING STRONGER AND BETTER PROVEN BY OBSERVERS

There Is No Real Basis for the Frequently Expressed Fear That Race Is Growing Weaker and Worse.

There is no more real basis for the frequently expressed fear that the race is deteriorating physically than there is for the equally prevalent and erroneous idea that the world is growing morally worse. Both of these apprehensions spring from similar misinterpretations of the signs of the times. It is not surprising that in the face of the wholesale reports of crime that reach us through the daily press the untrained mind should gather the impression that crime is on the increase. The average man seldom makes accurate observations, and rarely, indeed, makes accurate comparative observations. Phenomena that are present to his senses always are more vivid to him than those which he remembers or reads about. The thunder storm that now is raging is always "the worst he ever has seen." And even when he makes due allowance for this habit, he does not, as a rule, consider the concomitant circumstances which modify the comparison.

In drawing his conclusions concerning the morals of the times he overlooks the factors of growing population, concentration, and increased publicity. And, above all, he does not take account of that ever increasing complexity of moral conscience which continually is creating fresh standards of virtue and thereby continually multiplying gradations of evil.

In the matter of health substantially the same things are true. There is a current belief that the physical condition of the race is worse than it was in "the good old days," and the alleged deterioration popularly is ascribed to the increased tension under which we live in these latter days. Vital statistics, considered in their relation to modern conditions, do not support the supposition. Many of the factors in our civilization which popularly are supposed to contribute to nervous strain are, for the most part, the agencies which relieve us of strain by expediting travel and communication and eliminating the element of suspense.

We overlook the fact that suffering and disease today are given wider publicity and are exploited by the medical men and public press for the purpose of combating them. And more important than all, we do not appreciate that growing complexity of hygienic science which every year is setting a higher standard of physical perfection, and in so doing is creating more manifold and diverse gradations of abnormality.

Unfortunately, at this point there arises a feature of difference between the moral and the physical problem. While the man in the street exhibits a wholesome unconcern about the metaphysics of religion, he is morbidly sensitive about the details of his body. Unscrupulous quacks disseminate sensational statements which in their half truth are worse than lies, and the reputable medical man talks a great deal more frankly with the laity than he used to. The result is a mental and nervous condition, due not so much to modern tension as to a misinterpretation of the natural developments of progress. This is the disease of the twentieth century. It matters little by what learned name it is called, whether hypochondria, or neurasthenia, or what not. The essential element is the constant concern about one's physical and mental condition, an incessant habit of physical introspection. The disease is like a stock exchange panic. The efficient remedy is to deny and disprove the rumor.—By J. G. Atkinson, M. D.

Plan Big Meeting.

The executive committee of the Corn Improvement association is planning for a big meeting to be held in the court-room April 11. G. P. Williams, of Radnor, who have given much time to the study of corn, will speak on "The Selection of Seed Corn." There will be a number of other speakers present at the meeting and all of the corn growers are requested to attend as it may result in a big increase of the corn crop for those who are present to secure the valuable knowledge which will be given out.

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Send for free book on Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Poultry— —Address Dr. Earl S. Sloan, Boston, Mass.

KINGS WHO COULD EARN LIVING; MANY RULERS ARE BUSINESS MEN

If All the Crowned Heads of Europe Were Dethroned Most of Them Could Earn a Very Good Living.

If all the crowned heads of Europe should be dethroned most of them, if not all of them, could make a living in some other pursuit.

The emperor of Germany, who is the proprietor of a most important porcelain factory at Cadinen, from which, it is said, he derives a yearly profit of $50,000.

King Edward VII. of England is a shrewd farmer and if he had not been born to the royal purple could have made a living as a famous stock breeder. He has the reputation of being the best judge of pigs and one of the best judges of poultry in all England. His profits from his produce is reckoned at $200,000 a year.

The reigning prince of Lippe-Detmold deals in butter and eggs, while a prosperous brick factory increases his yearly profits.

The king of Wurtemberg is the proprietor of two hotels in his kingdom, which net him nearly $50,000 a year, while King Peter of Servia runs a barber shop, owns a patent medicine factory, and conducts a motor car agency in his capital.

It is said that King Victor Emanuel II. of Italy is so passionately fond of the automobile that were it necessary he could readily earn his living as a chauffeur.

Emp'ror Owns Factory.

Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria owns a chinaware factory in Vienna, which is one of the most famous in the world, and employs 1,000 skilled workmen; and the king of Saxony conducts a similar business, though, of course, in a much smaller scale.

King Leopold of Belgium, whatever may be said of him because of the Congo rubber trade notoriety, was astute enough financier to see money in the proposition before any one else had sense enough to invest in the Congo lands. It has been stated that Leopold sunk $25,000,000 of his private fortune in the Congo, but his profits therefrom after the first year amounted to almost a million dollars per annum.

Queen Amelie, widow of the recently assassinated King Carlos, is the only royal M. D. in the world, and stories are told of her practicing the profession of medicine among the poorer classs of Lisbon "incognito" and "gratis." She is only known among her patients as "the good lady doctor." She is also an expert at the millinery trade, and in the royal residence there, is a room in the seclusion of the queen's quarters where hats, bonnets, and toques are fashioned and modeled after her own exclusive designs. King Carlos himself was much interested in music interested in both grand and comic opera, and somewhat of a musical composer.

Queen Carmen Sylva is the only working journalist among the crowned heads of Europe, but she has recently gone into business, as she has opened a book store in Bucharest and also one in Paris.

Has Private Theater.

Queen Wilhelmina of Holland could make her living as an actress, for her chief hobby has always been the stage and acting. A few years ago Queen Wilhelmina had a small theater built for her own use at her residence at Het Loo, where plays often are performed under her direction with herself and friends in the leading roles.

Another royal amateur actress comes from Russia. Grand Duchess Serge, formerly Princess Elizabeth of Hesse, the elder sister of the czarina. She is a beautiful woman, with delicately cut features a graceful carriage, and a commanding presence that with the power of mimicry far above the average would bring her in a fortune on any stage. Foreign actors, singers, and artists of both sexes are welcome guests of the grand duchess.

This fondness of the duchess for acting and the stage produced a great scandal a few winters ago. A famous star actress with whom the duchess had been on intimate terms was taken suddenly ill one night before the beginning of a performance in which she was to appear at the Moscow theater.

Princess on Stage.

It being found impossible for the actress to go on the stage for that evening, the management was in despair, but when the Grand Duchess Serge arrived to see her friend perform and was informed of the catastrophe she quietly told the management she would herself act that night if a different play were substituted and her presence and identity kept a secret. This the management pledged. Another play was put on, the duchess taking the part of the heroine, and the ardent love making that took place between herself and the hero, a particularly handsome actor, roused the audience to a great pitch of enthusiasm.

But there were lynx eyes watching her; and some police or military officer, recognizing in the leading lady of an evening the beautiful wife of their governor general, Grand Duke Sergius Alexandrovitch, hastened to tell him about it. Soon he was in his box, and a few seconds later on the stage, where, seeing him suddenly appear, the grand duchess fainted the curtain was rung down, and his royal highness read the riot act both to his spouse and the manager who had allowed her to appear in most emphatic terms. That night at the palace there was an unrehearsed domestic drama of a character not down on the program.—By John A. Morris.

LINCOLN AND LIQUOR.

Prohibitionists and those opposed to prohibition seem to be arguing at cross purposes now that each side of the controversy seeks to show that Abraha mLincoln would support its contention if he were alive. Enemies of prohibition declare that Lincoln opposed the police. Prohibitionists reply by saying that Lincoln was an ardent advocate of total abstinence and never drank whisky in his life. Apparently each side may be right in what it says without the other's being wrong.

Both the Rev. Duncan C. Milner, a prohibitionist, and Richard Thurland, who does not believe in prohibition, in communications to the Daily News have appealed to Ward H. Lamon's well-known "Life of Abraham Lincoln" to strengthen their arguments as to Lincoln's attitude toward liquor. Neither has quoted all that Lamon has to say on this subject. "He ate moderately and drank temperately when he drank at all," says Lamon, who continues:

"For many years he was an ardent agitator against the use of intoxicating beverages and made speeches far and near in favor of total abstinence. Some of them were printed and of one he was not a little proud. He abstained himself not so much on principle as because of a total lack of appetite. He had no taste for spirituous liquors and when he took them it was a punishment to him, not an indulgence. But he disliked sumptuary laws and would not prescribe by statute what other men should eat or drink. When the temperance men ran to the legislature to invoke the powers of the state his voice—the most eloquent among them—was silent. He did not oppose them, but quietly withdrew from the cause and left others to manage it."

Lamon says also that Lincoln as a young man sold whisky among the articles vended at his country store in New Salem. "It is certain," says he "liquors were a part of all the purchases of Lincoln & Berry. Of course they sold them by the quantity and probably by the drink. Some they gave away, for no man could keep store without setting out the customary dram to the patrons of the place." Lamon seemingly does not deem it worth while to look for evidence in support of these assertions.

Leonard Swett for many years was one of the most intimate friends of Lincoln. In "Reminiscences of Abraham Lincoln," collected and published in 886 by Allen Thorndike Rice, then editor of the North American Review, Swett writes (page 482) of Lincoln's storekeeping:

"A difference, however, soon arose between him and the old proprietor, the present partner of Lincoln, in reference to the introduction of whisky into the establishment. The partner insisted that, on the principle that honey catches flies, a barrel of whisky in the store would invite custom and their sales would increase, while Lincoln, who never liked liquor, opposed the innovation. He told me not more than a year before he was elected president that he had never tasted liquor in his life. 'What!' I said. 'Do you mean to say you never tasted it?' 'Yes: I never tasted it.' The result was that a bargain was made by which Lincoln should retire from his partnership in the store."

On this subject Lincoln's own words are beter than Lamon's guess. —Chicago News.

IF YOU TRY

FATHER WILLIAM'S INDIAN HERB TEA, or HERB TABLETS, and do not find them the best medicine you ever used for CONSTIPATION, TORPID LIVER, SICK KIDNEYS, SOUR STOMACH, SICK HEADACHE, NEURALGIA DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, BILLIOUSNESS, MALARIA, DIZZINESS and BAD BREATH, we will refund the money.

They work day and night and you get up in the morning feeling like a new person.

Try them: 20 cents. Tea or Tablets. Tschanen Bros.

CHICAGO MAN'S TASK; SEATS FOR WORKERS

Would Drive Women from the Shops Early for Benefit of Laboring Men.

One man in Chicago has taken upon his shoulders a huge task. It is involved in this proposition: Women shoppers should buy early and get out of the shopping district before 5 p. m. Then the working girl and the toiling man could get seats in the street cars.

The brave man who proposes this idea is S. B. Mills, a member of the real estate board. At the board's meeting the other day he broached the matter.

"I have made a study of this situation for many years," said Mr. Mills. "Night after night I have watched these lazy women, with their sprawling bundles, march into the cars and take up half the seats. If a poor working girl who has been worn to a thread by waiting on them all day manages to get a seat it is a miracle.

"If a laboring man, heavy and tired from his day's work, doesn't rise to give them his seat, supposing by any chance he happens to have one, he is immediately regarded as a dolt and an idiot.

"These women ought to be driven out of the district before the close of the stores.

"Let us try moral suasion and coaxing and see if we can move their selfish hearts and solve one of the great features of the transportation problem. The ministers ought to preach on this subject."

BIG FOUR ROUTE

March Bulletin.

COLONIST RATES

One way to Arizona, Canadian Northwest, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington and Utah. Tickets sold March 1st to April 30, 1908. Colonist Tickets to Mexico on sale March 20 to April 30.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS

To California, Mexico and the Pacific Coast. Tickets on sale daily.

WINTER TOURIST RATES

To Cuba, Florida, Gulf Coast Points and all Island Southern Winter Resorts, also Texas and California. Tickets on sale daily to April 30, 1908.

H. J. RHEIN, Gen. Pass. Agt., Cincinnati O.
G. O. P. 49 S.

Drive Out Anarchists.

In the desire to protect this nation's traditional reputation as the land of liberty, the American people have erred on the other side. For years little or no restraint was placed on immigration, and it is only in recent years that we have found it necessary to exercise some sort of supervision over this feature of our development. The evil results of this unchecked inflow are all too apparent to need elaboration.

Lest any effort to curb agitation might be construed as an act of tyranny in discord with our sacred institutions, of which free speech is one, we have permitted people from other countries to come in here and sow the seeds or anarchy and discontent. When McKinley was assassinated the people began to murmur at a condition that permitted such conscienceless murders as Czolgosz to dwell in their midst. That crime should have shown us the folly of overtolerance. Yet the agitation against anarchy was comparatively short-lived, and very soon thereafter the Emma Goldmans and the Berkmanns were again making public appeals for active resistance to the established order.

Now the problem is again pressed home to us by the brutal murder of the Denver priest and the attempted assassination of Chicago's chief of police. The government has taken the initiative in a program that has for its purpose the deportation of known anarchists who are here contrary to law, the police authorities in every section of the country are exercising an extraordinary degree of activity. How long this campaign will last is a question. Usually during such periods, anarchist leaders go into temporary retirement, coming out only after the agitaton has subsided. If history repeats itself in the present instance, the reform will not be effectual, and public indignation will gradually subside, to burst forth again only when the country is shocked with another terrible crime.

There is only one way to kill anarchy in this country, and that is to drive out the anarchists. Every man who advocates violence against the government is spreading the principles of anarchy, and should be promptly arrested. If to suppress murder incitation is an assault on our much vaunted liberties, then it is time those liberties were placed under a sane measure of restraint.—Toledo Blade.

PRESIDENT'S LATEST.

The action of the president, in ordering the interstate commerce commission to investigate conditions on the Louisville & Nashville railroad and by implication saying in advance that in any dispute between the company and its employes over wages, he will side with the mean, appears like an act of unwarranted interference on his part. The relations of employer and employe may more safely be left to their own negotiation and settlement.

The history of railway development in this country is replete with examples of unsound business methods, and it is doubtless true as a result that many, if not a majority of the great lines, are grossly overcapitalized. If capitalization had been kept down and the earnings wisely used to maintain and expand the lines, the companies would not now be hampered with obligations that suggest the necessity of cutting wages to meet dividend requirements. So far as the president cares to attempt the remedying of this condition, no one will object. If overcapitalization, rather than inimical legislation, is responsible for small earnings, it is a condition that well merits the attention of the interstate commerce commission; if not to correct conditions, at least to serve a warning on other companies not to repeat the error.

So far the people will support the president. But when he interferes between the company and its employes and, before the evidence is submitted, decides that the men are right and their employer wrong, he goes beyond the proprieties and alienates the support so generously given him in his long course of corporation repression. The president appears to like so well the plaudits of the multitude as he swings the bludgeon over the heads of corporations that he counts that day lost which sees no prosecution bull or anathema applied.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

What man has done woman thinks she can undo.

Dr. A. A. Thomen

will visit

Marion, Majestic Hotel,

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1st

One day only, 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Dr. A. A. Thomen

Medical Director of the Columbia Sanitorium. Chief Examining and Consulting Physician of the X-Ray Medical Institute

For twenty years the leading SPECIALIST of the middle west

He holds diplomas and certificates from colleges and state officials as well as commissions from the several governors of the state.

His professional career has been made and lived in the leading hospitals, sanitoriums and institutes of the country.

The son of a doctor and a doctor in every generation past. He is marvelously gifted in the diagnosis of disease and there is no case which can not be made plain as day under his careful and almost miraculous powers of divination.

Remember his examination and consultation is free and invited and may be of the greatest opportunity.

We believe all disease is amenable to treatment and in Dr. Thomen's hands thousands have been restored to health and strength who have been given up by other physicians. Do not give up the struggle for life and health until you have seen this learned and gifted physician and heard from his lips the words that will mean so much to you.

Dr. Thomen's treatment for catarrh is the only cure that introduces the medicine direct into the blood current, which applies locally and by direct contact to the diseased mucous membrane of the nose and throat. The bronchial tubes and air cells of the lungs, the stimulating, germ destroying and potent healer. Absolutely eradicating the poison in the system manifested in the blood current and at the same time healing and destroying the cause of the infection.

You are not only cured, but you stay cured.

This same treatment is equally powerful and positive in asthma, bronchitis, chronic pneumonia and consumption if used before there is destruction of lung tissue. Hundreds of testimonials can be shown you at the institute.

Liver, stomach and bowel disease are treated and cured by Dr. Thomen's new discovery and is so prepared that it will penetrate direct to these organs by proper application to the surface of the body living over them.

The effect is immediate and lasting.

YOUNG AND MIDDLE-AGED MEN who suffer from the effects of youthful indiscretions and nervous debility may call with confidence.

DISEASE OF WOMEN—After years of experience we have discovered the greatest cure known for disease peculiar to sex. Painful menstruation, sterility, or barrenness, leucorrhoea, pruritis, ovarian and fibroid tumors in the early stages, etc., positively cured by our method. Our treatment is perfectly harmless and easily applied. Try it and you will exclaim like hundreds of others: "Oh I feel like a different woman."

Varicocele permanently cured without the use of the knife. Be sure and consult us before taking treatment elsewhere.

KIDNEY AND BLADDER DISEASES—Bright's disease, diabetes, inflammation of the bladder, enlarged prostrate, frequent and declining urination. It costs no more to employ an expert than to risk your life with an inexperienced physician.

STRICTURE and all forms of desease of the urethra and prostrate gland cured by our Medical Bougie method of treatment without pain or detention from business.

BLOOD POISON cured without use of injurious drugs.

HEART, BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES—Ulcers, sores, pimples, eczema.

BRAIN, SPINAL, and NERVE DISEASES—such as paralysis, locomotor ataxia, epilepsy, fits, neuralgia, sciatica, headaches, sleeplessness dizziness, brain and nerve exhaustion etc.

RHEUMATISM—Our cure for rheumatism is the most successful to medical science.

If you are suffering from any disease, weakness or disability, why not consult free an experienced educated specialist, who is equipped with all the appliances known to modern medical science?

X-RAY MEDICAL INSTITUTE

352 The Arcade, Cleveland, Ohio

OFFICE HOURS: 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
SUNDAYS, 9 A. M. TO 12 M.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

MUCH INTEREST IS MANIFESTED

In Proposed Visit of Fleet to Japan.

INVITATION IS ACCEPTED

Call Will Probably Be at Yokohama.

Visit to Japan Will Delay the Return of the Fleet to the Atlantic Until March of Next Year—The Japanese Are Pleased Over the Acceptance of the Invitation of the Mikado.

Washington, March 21.—The announcement that Japan had asked to have the battle fleet visit one of her ports and the acceptance of the invitation by this government, created widespread interest in official and diplomatic circles here. The representatives of the great powers immediately cabled the news to their home governments.

The invitation came from the Mikado, having been presented to Secretary Root of the state department by Baron Takahira, the Japanese ambassador. Secretary Root stated after the cabinet meeting, Friday afternoon, that he had at once sent a formal note to the ambassador accepting the invitation.

The general opinion is that the visit of the fleet to Japan will be the means of promoting a closer relationship between the two governments.

Yokohama Preferred.

There are three ports, the harbors of which would accommodate big fleets, Yokohama, Nagasaki and Kobe. The first named is preferred from the naval point of view, for the reason that the navy has a coaling station and hospital at Yokohama. It also affords the best anchorage facilities, and is most available to Tokyo, the nation's capital, where most of the entertaining doubtless would be done. There are about 8,000 tons of coal on the American docks at Yokohama at the present time.

The visit to Japan will delay the return of the fleet nearly an additional month, making it almost March of next year before the fleet will arrive at New York. From Manila to Yokohama is a run of about 1,500 miles, or seven days, which means fifteen days both ways. Ten days or two weeks will be spent in the Japanese port. It is probable now that China will follow suit. Should she extend an invitation it also would likely be accepted.

Takahira Is Notified.

Ambassador Takahira, upon being officially notified of this government's acceptance of Japan's invitation to the United States to have the American fleet visit Japan, said: "It is a matter of great satisfaction to our people to have the battleship fleet visit Japan. The emperor and the people of Japan will extend a hospitable welcome to the officers and men of the fleet. I personally am glad that the invitation has been accepted, as it will give the Japanese people an opportunity to show their cordial good will toward America."

The itinerary which seems to be the most direct includes stops at the Hawaiian Islands, Samoa, Melbourne, Sydney, Manila, Yokohama (should that port be selected as the stopping place in Japan), possibly a Chinese port, back to the Philippines, and then home by way of the Suez canal.

The fall target practice has been planned to occupy a month at Manila, either before or after the visit to the Japanese. Although the target practice is regarded as decidedly important and the custom is to have the ships occupy a month each spring and fall in gun practice, the desire to have the fleet return to its home station may lead to a curtailment of the month planned for Manila.

Washington, March 21.—Japanese Ambassador Baron Korogo Takahira, talked freely and frankly today to a United Press representative, regarding the forthcoming visit of the American battleship fleet to his country. He discouraged any suggestion of a possible calamity to the ships while they are in Japanese waters.

"You may rest assured," said Takahira, that the safety of the fleet and every man aboard will be vouched for by the Japanese government, even as it always is by any government when foreign warships are visiting its ports. There will be no untoward incident to mar the effect of this manifestation of the friendly feeling that exists between my government and that of the United States."

Great Satisfaction.

The ambassador expressed great satisfaction that the invitation had been extended too late to be accepted.

"We were really at a loss as to what a step to take," Takahira continued. "We could not very well invite the United States to send the fleet to one of our ports if there were no intention of having it visit that part of the world. Just as quick as we learned that the fleet had been ordered to stop at Manila, which is comparatively close to us, it seemed most fitting that we should suggest a visit to Japan. The fact that we have asked for the fleet, even as Great Britain has done for Australia, that our request has been so promptly granted, should be sufficient evidence to certain disturbing elements in Japan and the United States, as well as those in the other countries, who apparently would like to see trouble between the two countries, that Japan and the United States are determined to maintain their most friendly relations that have extended over so many years.

Will Cement Confidence.

"We have not suggested the time of the visit, or the port to be thus honored. Inasmuch as we do not know the plans of your government for the movement of the fleet we have merely asked that the ships be sent, and have left the remainder to the pleasure or convenience of the Washington officials.

"I believe," said the ambassador in conclusion, "that this visit will do more than anything else to restore the confidence of the people of each country in the other, and more securely cement the close relations we have always enjoyed and which we have every sensible reason for continuing to enjoy."

A SWINDLE OF $12,000,000

It Is Pulled Off by a Paris Financier.

VERY PROMINENT BANKER ARRESTED

Charged He Follows Methods of the Humberts.

Rochette Is Estimated To Have Capital Aggregating $20,000,000 at His Disposal, Accumulated by the Gigantic Operations Handled by Means of a Chain of at Least Fifty-Eight Banks.

Paris, March 23.—Banker Rochette, one of the best-known financiers in France, was arrested today charged with swindles involving more than $12,000,000.

Rochette was founder of the Franco-Spanish bank, and is administrator of the Mining and Industrial Credit bank, and a prominent figure in the management of numerous mining companies and financial institutions in Paris.

Few details of the swindles of which he is accused have yet been made public by the police, nor is it known how complete will be the losses of investors in the concerns with which he was identified.

The authorities have closed the Franco-Spanish and mining credit institutions, dismissing 400 employes. The news has caused a sharp fall on the bourse.

A Picturesque Figure.

Henri Rochette has been for some time among the most picturesque figures in the field of French finance. He began his career as a messenger boy for the Melun restaurant, subsequently became a clerk in a small Paris bank, inherited a small sum of money and finally founded the Franco-Spanish bank. He is now but thirty-two years old.

The capital at Rochette's disposal today is estimated at $20,000,000, accumulated through gigantic operations handled by means of a chain of fifty-eight banks affiliated with the Franco-Spanish institution.

The first alarm concerning his methods was given by a man, named Gadiot, last February, who declared to the authorities his system was similar to that of Therese Humbert, accused him of raising one loan on the strength of another until he had secured something like $12,000,000 on practically no security.

The police promptly began an investigation which culminated in today's arrest.

Horse Notice.

Am standing Bonnie and May respectively at $12 and $15 at McElroy barn at Green Camp indefinitely from April 1. For further particulars call at or phone the barn.

97-s-wky-tf-c.

Notice to Physicians.

Sealed bids will be received at the office of the township clerk of Big Island township until noon of April 6, 1908, for furnishing medicines and medical attention to the poor of said township for one year. The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids

J. A. Lyddane,
W. L. Guthery,
C. J. Smith,
Trustees.

W. J. Burnsides, clerk
91-s&wk-4-c

BISHOP HENRY FOWLER DEAD

Passes Away in New York City Today.

HIS WIFE AND SON AT HIS BEDSIDE

Death Results from Shock After an Operation.

Bishop Fowler Is One of the Most Prominent Figures of the Methodist Church and Fills Many Positions of Confidence and Honor. Leading Spirit in Missionary Work of the Body.

New York, March 20.—Bishop Charles Henry Fowler, of the Methodist Episcopal church, North, died at his home, No. 338 west Seventy-Second street, this city, today.

Death resulted from the bishop's failure to rally after an operation for diabetes performed last night. While the operation was successful, the shock proved too much for him in his weakened condition, as he had been very week for over a year. He steadily grew worse during the night and passed away at 6:30.

The widow and his son, Carl Fowler, a lawyer of this city, were with him at the time.

A little over a year ago Bishop Fowler suffered a shock which it was feared would cause his death. He recovered somewhat, but had done no active work for a year. His last visit to his office in the home of the Methodist book concern was made two weeks ago.

Tuesday night the bishop suffered a severe atack of diabetes and grew steadily worse. Yesterday the operation was decided upon and it was performed at the home last night.

A Busy Career.

Bishop Charles Henry Fowler was born in Buford, Ontario, August 11, 1837, of English-Scotch ancestors. He graduated from Genesee college in 1859, being valedictorian of his class. He studied in Garrett Biblical institute in 1861, later removing to Chicago, where he studied law. He was a Methodist pastor for eleven years in Chicago; president of Northwestern university from 1872-76, and delegate to the general conference in 1872-76-80 and '84. He was the author of the plan which pooled the interests of the churches after the big fire in Chicago in 1871. He was elected editor of the New York Christian Advocate in 1876; corresponding secretary of the Missionary society in 1880 and became bishop in May, 1884. In 1885 he made a church visitation through South America and visited Japan, Korea and China in 1888. He organized Peking university, Nanking university and the First Methodist Episcopal church in St. Petersburg, Russia.

Bishop Fowler was the leading spirit in the missionary work of the Methodist Episcopal church, and has been a fraternal delegate to nearly al lof the foreign conferences. Since 1888 he had worked for eight years on the Pacific coast and established the Maclay college of theology in southern California, and assisted in founding the Nebraskan Wesleyan university.

The funeral will be held at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon from the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal church.

DON'T GO HOME WITHOUT A STAR.

Whenever you are in Marion on Saturday afternoons, don't go home without a Daily Star. It has 16 to 20 pages of interesting reading matter, enough to last all day Sunday. Two cents per copy of newsboys or at the Star office. 39-wky-tf

If the toothache doesn't worry a man it's because some other fellow has it.

For every woman who is above suspicion there are at least two men below it.

FINE HAND-PAINTED

China

Such elegance, art and newness was never combined in a showing of hand-painted china, as is represented in our present stock.

If you would see the very finest and yet at reasonable prices, be sure and select here.

G. W. Bowers

LOCAL CLOTHIERS MAKE AGREEMENT

When the Clothing Stores Will Be Closed.

An agreement has been signed by Kleinmaier Brothers, Hughs & Cleary, J. Strelitz Sons, That Store, B. Dickinson & Company, Manhattan Clothing Company, I. Marx & Sons, Marion Clothing & Cloak Company, G. R. Hopkins Company, Golden Eagle Clothes shop, W. H. Kiser, Williams Brothers, Thomas Tyner, T. J. Davies, Joseph Voit, H. N. Pierson, W. H. Wintringham, the clothiers of the city, to close at 6 o'clock, their places of business each evening, except Saturday and Monday evenings and the evenings before Decoration day, Fourth of July, Thanksgiving, Huber, Steam Shovel, Fairbanks pay days and Labor day when a celebration is to be held in Marion, and the week before Christmas, and to refrain from selling goods on Sunday, except in cases of funerals and to close on Saturday evening at 11 o'clock sharp.

The change will be in effect on and after March 21.

Commits Suicide.

Youngstown, O., March 24.—Chauncey DeWitt, cashier of the Wells Fargo Express company here, committed suicide this morning by shooting himself. He has been in the employ of the company for some time and was a nephew of DeWitt, the superintendent of this district.

PRISON TERM BEGUN SATURDAY

General Stoessel Enters His Fortress Prison.

HIS CONFINEMENT IS NOT RIGOROUS

Is Promised a Pardon After a Few Months.

The Czar Is Said To Realize That Stoessel Is Made a Scapegoat for the War Office's Neglect To Properly Prepare Port Arthur for a Siege, but Bows to Demand of Ministry.

St. Petersburg, March 21.—General Stoessel has began serving the ten years' term to which the death sentence against him for surrendering Port Arthur was commuted by the Czar. His quarters in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul are tolerably comfortable and his confinement is not to be rigorous. He is permitted to provide his own food, exercise in the prison court-yard, receive visitors under mild regulations and receive the best medical care.

Stoessel's health is exceedingly poor and his physicians say they do not think he can survive a long term of imprisonment. He is said, however, to have received the Czar's assurance that he will be pardoned after a few months' imprisonment.

Stoessel, a Scapegoat.

His majesty is known to feel that Stoessel was made a scapegoat for the war office's neglect properly to prepare Port Arthur for a siege, but nevertheless bowed to the ministry's demand that the general suffer for his savage criticism of the bureau.

Arrangements have not yet been made for the duel in the prison court-yard to which Admiral Nebogatoff, also a prisoner in the fortress, has challenged Stoessel for his attacks on the former during the general's court-martial. It is believed the meeting will take place, however, as soon as Stoessel is somewhat stronger.

General Smirnoff is somewhat better, and it is now believed he will recover, though the physicians have not yet succeeded in removing the bullet lodged in his abdomen in his duel with General Fock.

FREE TURNPIKE ROAD NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that a petition will be presented to the Board of Commissioners of Marion county, Ohio, at their special session, to be held Thursday, April 30, 1908, at one o'clock p. m., asking that said Board appoint Commissioners to lay out and establish a Free Turnpike Road, lying and being fully within said county, between the following points, to-wit: Beginning at the county line dividing Marion and Hardin counties and on the line dividing Surveys 10706 and 10315 in Bowling Green township, Marion county, Ohio; thence east and south following the course of road now established through surveys number 10706, 10315 and 10192 to the Wisnemac Pike and there to terminate.

Said petition also prays that said Board of Commissioners of Marion county, Ohio, levy an extra tax, the amount of which shall not exceed ten (10) mills on the dollar valuation in any one year on all the lands and taxable property within the bounds of said proposed free turnpike, and said levy continue for fifteen (15) years, if the cost and expense of building be not sooner paid.

E. J. FORD
and others, petitioners.
45-wk-f-4

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT.

Estate of [illegible] deceased

The undersigned has been appointed and qualified as administratrix of the estate of [illegible], late of Marion County, Ohio, deceased.

Dated at Marion, Ohio, this 18th day of March, A. D. [illegible]

MAUD COON,
Green Camp, Ohio.

41-wk-f-3

DEAD OF MATSU MAY REACH 275

Japanese Steamers Go Together in a Fog.

THE HIDEYOSHI MARU RAMS MATSU MARU

The Latter Quickly Goes to the Bottom.

Her Captain, Her Crew of Forty-Four and Most of Her 244 Passengers Are Lost Despite the Fact That the Hideyoshi and Another Steamship, Which Is Signalled, Stand by To Rescue Them.

Shanghai, March 23.—Two hundred and fifty lives are reported lost in a collision in a fog early today off the Japanese coast near Hakodate, between the Matsu Maru and the Hideyoshi Maru, both Japanese steamships. The Matsu Maru was sunk.

It is known that the Matsu Maru's drowned included the captain, forty-four sailors and most of the 244 passengers the vessel carried.

Probably the total list of dead is about 275.

The Hideyoshi rammed the Matsu, a smaller ship of 8,000 tons, in the darkness, and, though she stood by for hours and was aided after a short delay by another vessel summoned to the spot by the signals for aid, few rescues were made.

There was a frightful panic among the Matsu's passengers, who fought with one another for life as the vessel settled under them.

The crew behaved with great courage, but could do little either to check the panic, or save the maddened people. The ship sank in a few moments after she was rammed.

How many men do you know who let their religion interfere with their business?

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

Geo. C. Mather, executor of the last will and testament of Sarah Cox, deceased, Plaintiff, vs. Jennie Roseiba Mather, et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of an order of public sale issued out of the probate court of Marion County, Ohio, on February 7, 1908, I will proffer for sale at public auction on Saturday, the 18th day of April, 1908, at two o'clock p. m., at the west door of the court house in the county of Marion, Ohio, the following described real estate: Situated in the city of Marion and state of Ohio, and being known as lot number twenty-nine hundred and eighty-seven (2987) in Eblen Park addition to the city of Marion, Ohio. Appraised at Fourteen Hundred ($1400.00) Dollars.

Terms of sale: One-third of purchase price cash in hand, balance one-third in one year and one-third in two years from date of sale. Deferred payments to be secured by mortgage on premises and to bear interest.

German publication dispensed with.

GEORGE MATHER,
Executor of the last will and testament of Sarah Cox, deceased.

Jacoby & Hamilton, His Attorneys.
Marion, Ohio., March 16, 1908.
38-wed-wk-4.

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

The School Examiners of Marion county, Ohio will meet for the examination of teachers at Central school building, Saturday.

April 4.
May 2.
June 6.

Patterson Examinations.

April 18.
May 9.

Examinations commence at 8:30 a. m. and no applications will be received after 9 a. m. All examinations will be written and positively no private examinations will be granted. A fee of 50 cents will be charged on admission to the examination, and each applicant will furnish an envelope, stamped and addressed to him or herself, in which a certificate or notice of failure will be forwarded. Applicants will be graded on a scale of 100. No certificate will be granted when the grade in any branch falls below 65. An average of 70 with a minimum of 65 secures a certificate for one year. 85 with a minimum of 70 secures a certificate of two years, 95 with a minimum of 85 secures a certificate for three years.

Success in the school room will also be taken into consideration in determining the class of certificate.

S. W. Allmendinger,
W. P. Molopey,
R. B. Ball Clerk

SHERIFF'S SALE.

A. J. Thomasson and Belle Thomasson vs. John H. Hinton and Sophronia Hinton. In Court of Common Pleas, Marion County, Ohio, Case No. 1395.

By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Marion County, Ohio, and to me directed and delivered in the above named case, I will offer for sale at Public Auction at the door of the Court house in Marion County, Ohio, on the 25th day of March A. D. 1908 at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. of said day the following described real estate situate in the Village of LaRue, County of Marion and State of Ohio, to-wit:

And being the following described portion of Lot number Eight (8) in Topliff's Second Addition to the Village of LaRue, Marion County, Ohio, and commencing at the northwest corner of Lot owned by Mary B. Miller; thence north, to west street, thence east fifty (50) feet; thence south to land owned by Mary B. Miller; thence west fifty (50) feet to the place of beginning, all of the above enclosed plat of land, save and except sixteen (16) feet off of the south end of the same, which is hereby reserved for an alley.

Appraised at Two Hundred and Fifty ($250.00) Dollars.

Terms of Sale. Cash on day of sale.

Dated at Marion Ohio, this 25th day of February, A. D. 1908.

E. E. BROWN Sheriff M. C. O.
By A. C. JOHNSTON, Deputy.
Monser & Quigley, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
41-wk-f-5.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

The Marion National Bank, vs Earl R. Watson et al. In Court of Common Pleas, Marion County, Ohio Case No. 1351.

By virtue of an alias order of sale issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Marion County, Ohio, and to me directed and delivered in the above named case, I will offer for sale at Public Auction at the door of the Court house in Marion County, Ohio, on the 18th day of April A. D. 1908, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. of said day the following described real estate situate in the subdivision as follows to-wit:

Being known as Lots number sixty-five hundred and ninety-five (6595) and number sixty-five hundred and ninety-six (6596) in north State addition to the city of Marion, Ohio, it is ordered by the court the foregoing lots be sold as three tracts and in the subdivision as follows to-wit:

Tract No. 1. One hundred and thirty-seven and 5-10 feet (137.5) off of the east end of lot number sixty-five hundred and ninety-six (6596).

Tract No. 2. One hundred and thirty-seven and 5-10 feet (137.5) off of the east end of Lot number sixty-five hundred and ninety-five (6595).

Tract No. 3. Seventy-five feet (75) off of the west ends of Lots number sixty-five hundred and ninety-five (6595) and sixty-five hundred and ninety-six (6596).

Appraised at Tract number one (1), appraised at eight hundred and twenty dollars ($820.00); Tract number two (2) seven hundred dollars ($700.00); Tract number three (3) eight hundred dollars ($800.00). Terms of sale cash on day of sale.

Dated at Marion, Ohio, this 16th day of March, A. D. 1908.

E. E. BROWN, Sheriff M. C. O.
A. C. JOHNSTON, Deputy.
Scofield, Durfee & Scofield,
Plaintiff's Attorney. 41-wk-f-5

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the Court of Common Pleas, Marion, Ohio
Jennie Wagner, plaintiff, vs. Harvey A. Wagner, defendant.

Harvey A. Wagner, whose place of residence is unknown, will take notice that on the 5th day of March, 1908, Jennie Wagner filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Marion county, O., her certain petition, being case No. 11972 praying for divorce and alimony against the said Harvey A. Wagner and that the cause will be for hearing on and after the 11th day of April, 1908.

JENNIE WAGNER
By C. H. Conley, her attorney 42wk-1-6

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Elizabeth Tibbals vs. Wm. Fritch, et al.
In Court of Common Pleas, Marion county, Ohio. Case No. 11886.

By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Marion county, Ohio, and to me directed and delivered in the above named case, I will offer for sale at public auction at the door of the Court House in Marion county, Ohio,

On the 11th Day of April, A. D. 1908,

at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. of said day the following described real estate situate in the village of Prospect, County of Marion and State of Ohio, to-wit, and known as being Inlots No. twenty-one (21) and twenty-two (22) in said village of Prospect, as the same are numbered and delineated on the records that thereof see Records of Plats of Marion county, Ohio, Vol. 2, Page 9. Said premises to be sold for cash on day of sale

Appraised at Lot No. 21 one thousand three hundred dollars ($1300.)
Lot No. 22 six hundred dollars (600)
Terms of sale Cash on day of sale.
Dated at Marion, Ohio, this 12th day of March, A. D 1908.

E. E. BROWN, Sheriff,
Marion county, Ohio.
Jewell & Benton, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
43-wk-.5

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Lillian Mae Masters, vs. Edward C. Dresher, et al. In Court of Common Pleas, Marion County, Ohio, Case No. 1391.

By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Marion County, Ohio, and to me directed and delivered in the above named case, I will offer for sale at Public Auction at the door of the Court house in Marion County, Ohio, on the 28th day of March A. D. 1908, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. of said day the following described real estate situate in the City of Marion, County of Marion and State of Ohio, to-wit:

Tract 1. Situated in the City of Marion, County of Marion and State of Ohio, and being a strip 42 feet wide off of the north side of Lot number 1727, in Love's Addition to the City of Marion, Ohio.

Tract 2. Situated in the City of Marion, and State of Ohio and known as being a strip 21 feet in width off of the south side of Lot number 1725, and a strip 21 feet in width off the north side of Lot number 1722, in Love's Second Addition to the City of Marion, Ohio.

Tract 3. Situated in the City of Marion, County of Marion and State of Ohio, and being a strip 42 feet in width off of the south side of Lot number 1323 in Love's Second Addition to the City of Marion, Ohio.

These premises to be sold in three tracts and said tracts to be appraised separately and offered separately.

Tract 1. Appraised at Eleven Hundred ($1100.00) dollars.

Tract 2. Appraised at Eleven Hundred and Twenty-five ($1125.00) dollars.

Tract 3. Appraised at Eleven Hundred and Seventy-five ($1175.00) dollars.

Terms of Sale. Cash on day of sale.

Dated at Marion Ohio, this 25th day of February, A. D. 1908.

E. E. BROWN, Sheriff M. C. O.
By A. C. JOHNSTON, Deputy.
Crissinger & Guthery, Plaintiff's Attorney. 41-wk-f-5

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Samuel D. Epley, vs. John Bartsfield, Emma Bartsfield, Princess Bartsfield and Eva Epley. In Court of Common Pleas, Marion County, Ohio. Case No. 11921.

By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Marion County, Ohio, and to me directed and delivered in the above named case, I will offer for sale at Public Auction at the door of the Court house in Marion County, Ohio, on the 28th day of March A. D. 1908 at the hour of 2:30 o'clock p. m. of said day the following described real estate situate in the County of Marion and State of Ohio, to-wit:

And known as being part of the north half of the east half of the northwest quarter of Section Seventeen (17), Township Two (2), South Range Sixteen (16) East, and beginning twenty (20) rods and thirteen (13) feet east from the northwest corner of said Lot at a stake on the south line of a certain state highway, thence south on the east line of an acre of land deeded to Princess C. Bartsfield, sixteen (16) rods to a stake; thence east five (5) rods to a stake; thence north parallel within the west line of said Lot sixteen (16) rods to the south line of said State highway, thence west on the south line of said public highway five (5) rods to the place of beginning to contain one-half (1/2) acre more or less.

Appraised at Thirty-five ($35.00) Dollars.

Terms of Sale Cash on day of sale.

Dated at Marion, Ohio, this 26th day of February, A. D. 1908.

E. E. BROWN, Sheriff M. C. O.
By A. C. JOHNSTON, Deputy.
Crissinger & Guthery, Plaintiff's Attorney 41-wk-f-5

BOND SALE.

The Patten Free Turnpike Road, of Marion County, Ohio Prosecuting Attorney's Office, Marion, Ohio, March 25, 1908.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Prosecuting Attorney, in the City of Marion, County of Marion, and State of Ohio until 12 o'clock noon April 4, 1908, for the purchase of Fifty bonds amounting to $11,000.00, said bonds to be known as the Patten Free Turnpike Road Bonds, all of said bonds dated May 1, 1908, and to come due and payable as follows, and to be for the following amount:

March 1, 1909	$200.00	Sept. 1, 1917	$180.00
Sept. 1, 1909	$200.00	Mar. 1, 1918	$200.00
March 1, 1910	$200.00	Sept. 1, 1918	$200.00
Sept. 1, 1910	$200.00	March 1, 1919	$200.00
March 1, 1911	$200.00	Sept. 1, 1919	$200.00
Sept. 1, 1911	$200.00	March 1, 1920	$200.00
March 1, 1912	$200.00	Sept. 1, 1920	$200.00
Sept. 1, 1912	$200.00	March 1, 1921	$200.00
March 1, 1913	$200.00	Sept. 1, 1921	$200.00
Sept. 1, 1913	$200.00	March 1, 1922	$200.00
March 1, 1914	$200.00	Sept. 1, 1922	$200.00
Sept. 1, 1914	$200.00	March 1, 1923	$200.00
March 1, 1915	$200.00	Sept. 1, 1923	$200.00
Sept. 1, 1915	$200.00	March 1, 1924	$200.00
March 1, 1916	$200.00	Sept. 1, 1924	$200.00
Sept. 1, 1916	$200.00	March 1, 1925	$200.00
March 1, 1917	$200.00	Sept. 1, 1925	$200.00

With interest from May 1, 1908, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of March and September of each year. Proper interest coupons are to be attached to each bond for the interest as it matures.

Principal and interest payable at the office of the Treasurer of Marion County, Ohio. Said bonds are issued for the purpose of liquidating an indebtedness incurred on account of the construction of the aforesaid Free Turnpike Road and for the purpose of liquidating bonds heretofore issued by the Road Commissioners of said Free Turnpike Road, under the authority of the General Laws of the State of Ohio, particularly section 4828 of the Revised Statutes of 4828 found in the 98th Volume of the Ohio Laws Page 17, and pursuant to a resolution adopted by said Board of Road Commissioners on the 24th day of March A. D. 1908.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check of One Hundred ($100.00) Dollars on some bank in the City of Marion, Ohio, said check to be made payable to the Board of Free Turnpike Commissioners. All checks of unsuccessful bidders shall be returned to them at once after the proposals have been opened and award made to the successful bidder or bidders, the deposit of the successful bidder or bidders shall be retained and considered and accepted as part payment of the bonds so awarded. Should the bidder or bidders awarded the bonds refuse or neglect to pay for the bonds sold, then the deposit shall be forfeited to the aforesaid Board of Free Turnpike Commissioners, and shall become the property of said Board as compensation for the loss and expenses attending the sale of the bonds and as liquidated damages for re-publishing the sale. No bid will be received for less than par value of the bonds and the aforesaid board reserves the right to reject any or all bids. The bonds are to be delivered to the purchaser May 1, 1908 and to be paid for on that day, at the Treasurer's office of Marion County, Ohio. Proposals are to be sealed and endorsed, "Bids for Bonds," and addressed to the aforesaid Turnpike Commissioners, Marion, Ohio, in care of John H. Clark, Prosecuting Attorney. By order of the Board of Commissioners of the Patten Free Turnpike Road.

FRANK G. ULSH,
FRANK MAUTZ,
C. H. BARINGER,
Commissioners.

NOTICE.

The state of Ohio Marion Co., ss. In the Court of Common Pleas.

The state of Ohio on relation of and by John H. Clark, Prosecuting Attorney of Marion County, Ohio, for and on behalf of Marion County, Ohio, and the taxpayers thereof, Plaintiff, vs. Hiram H. Noyes, and The Fidelity & Deposit Company, a Corporation of the state of Maryland, Defendants.

Hiram H. Noyes, of Valparaiso, in the state of Indiana, will take notice that, the above named plaintiff, John H. Clark, prosecuting attorney of Marion county, Ohio, of the county of Marion, in the state of Ohio, did on the 20th day of February, A. D., 1908, file his petition in the court of common pleas within and for the county of Marion, in said state of Ohio, against the said Hiram H. Noyes and The Fidelity & Deposit Company, a corporation, defendants, praying for judgment against said defendants for the sum of $28.00 with interest thereon from the 1st day of August, 1904; the sum of $32.00 with interest thereon from the 3rd day of August, 1904; the sum of $24.00 with interest from the 1st day of August, 1904; the sum of $40.00 with interest from the 13th day of September, 1904; the sum of $36.00 with interest thereon from the 14th day of November, 1904; the sum of $44.00 with interest thereon from the 14th day of November, 1904; the sum of $54.00 with interest thereon from the 8th day of February, 1905; the sum of $52.00 with interest thereon from the 3rd day of January, A. D. 1905; the sum of $6 with interest thereon from the 4th day of August, 1904; the sum of $8.00 with interest thereon from the 4th day of August, 1904; the sum of $14.00 with interest thereon from the 4th day of August, 1904; the sum of $16.00 with interest thereon from the 22d day of September, 1904; the sum of $28 with interest thereon from the 14th day of Nov., 1904; the sum of $14 with interest there on from the 14th day of November, 1904; the sum of $23.25 with interest thereon from the 23d day of December, 1904; the sum of $22.00 with interest thereon from the 3d day of August, 1904; the sum of $12.00 with interest thereon from the 3d day of August, 1904; the sum of $10 with interest thereon from the 3d day of August, 1904; the sum of $54.00 with interest thereon from the 14th day of September, 1904; the sum of $34 with interest thereon from the 14th day of November, 1904; the sum of $42 with interest thereon from the 14th day of November, 1904; the sum of $52 with interest thereon from the 20th day of December, 1904; the sum of $54.00 with interest thereon from the 8th day of February, 1905; the sum of $4.00 with interest thereon from the 3d day of November, 1903; the sum of $5.00 with interest thereon from the 4th day of January, 1904; the sum of $8 with interest thereon from the 4th day of April, 1905; the sum of $4.00 with interest thereon from the 27th day of April, 1905; the sum of $4.00 with interest thereon from the 12th day of June, 1905; the sum of $24 with interest thereon from the 7th day of September, 1904; the sum of $8.00 with interest thereon from the 12th day of June, 1905; the sum of $4.00 with interest thereon from the the 15th day of May, 1905; the sum of $44.00 with interest thereon from the 7th day of September, 1904; the sum of $32 with interest thereon from the 14th day of November, 1904; the sum of $44.00 with interest thereon from the 14th day of November, 1904; the sum of $104.00 with interest thereon from the 7th day of September, 1904; the sum of $28.00 with interest from the 7th day of September, 1904; the sum of $23.00 with interest from the 14th day of November, 1904, all of said amounts having been unlawfully withdrawn from the county treasury of Marion county, Ohio, by the said defendant, Hiram H. Noyes, while he was county surveyor of Marion county, Ohio, by the deputy surveyor or assistant deputy surveyor under said Noyes, and turned over to the said Hiram H. Noyes, said amounts still being withheld from the said county of Marion by said defendant, Hiram H. Noyes

The said Hiram H. Noyes is notified that he is required to appear and answer said petition on or before the 11th day of April, 1908.

Dated February 21st, 1908.

John H. Clark, Prosecuting Attorney of Marion Co., O., attorney for plaintiff. 40-wk-f-6

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Some of the choicest grain growing lands in Saskatchewan and Alberta may now be acquired in these most healthful and prosperous sections under the

Revised Homestead Regulations

by which entry may be made by proxy (on certain conditions), by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending settler.

Entry fee in each case $10. For pamphlet, "Last Best West," with particulars as to rates, routes, best time to go and where to locate, apply to

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Easter Novelties.
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Jewelry, Silver, Glass, China, Pottery, Leather Novelties suitable for the purpose.

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DON'T WAIT TOO LONG—

For just now is the time that lawns should be fixed up and presumably you will need little lawn seed

We are in a position to take care of your "LAWN SEED WANTS" with pure clean seeds—not chaff.

Can give it to you mixed or separate just as you desire.

PHONE 22 We Deliver Promptly

The Ohio Milling & Elevator Co.

Valuable Papers.

Such as your will, fire and life insurance policies, notes and mortgages, should not be kept about the house, where they might be burned or stolen, when this bank will take care of them for you without any charge.

You are welcome to use our fireproof vaults at any time whether you deposit here or not.

Hundreds of your friends are taking advantage of this opportunity.

The Marion County Bank Co.
MARION, OHIO.
Capital and Surplus $315,500.00.

U.S. CREAM SEPARATOR

Saves work of carrying and washing pans or crocks. Skims most cream from milk. Is very strong and durable. Parts are few, simple, easy to get at. Only two parts inside bowl—easy to wash. Low milk tank (see picture.) Sold by

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CENTRAL MICHIGAN FARMS

Many Ohioans [illegible] CENTRAL MICHIGAN, where [illegible] land [illegible] ment. Our [illegible] Best Potato [illegible] Reports [illegible] sands did. Write [illegible] Potato and Fruit [illegible] For full particulars address

Wells-Stone Land Co., Ltd., Saginaw, Mich.

BRICKS SHIPPED BY EXPRESS COME HIGH

J. R. Franklin Is Given a Great Surprise.

ORDERS SPECIAL STYLE BY EXPRESS

Bricks Cost Ninety Dollars and the Express Is $143.10—Refuses to Pay the Bill, but Suit Is Brought and the Amount Is Paid—An Unusual Experience.

Many men have paid higher prices for one individual brick of yellow hue and little intrinsic value, but probably J. R. Franklin, former real estate man of this city, now of Warren, is the first man on record to buy a 1,000 common ordinary glazed brick at a cost of nearly twenty-five cents per brick.

The express messenger leaving St. Louis one evening recently was startled into sudden and unusual profanity by having twelve large heavy barrels rolled into his car and when the waybill showed them to contain bricks and the charges amounted to $143.10 the general opinion all along the line was that somebody was going against a new kind of get-rich-quick scheme. It developed afterwards that Franklin had been approached by a smooth-tongued individual representing a St. Louis firm making a special style of glazed brick at a reasonable price. During his argument he somehow conveyed the idea to Franklin that the express charges would amount to "about $25."

"Those bricks here yet?" impatiently demanded Franklin, who had been anxious to have his "superior formula" shipment show up as he intended to lay them at once and cause the other real estate agents and builders to turn green with envy.

"Yep," replied the express agent.

"What's the charges, about $25?" inquired Franklin.

"Well, that would help some but not much," replied the agent. "The charges are $143.10 and the C. O. D. is $90 making in all $233.10."

Franklin did not say anything for awhile and then what he did say was plenty. His hurry for those bricks had all disappeared and they remained at the office for several weeks thereafter. The express agent had a truck which was "humped up" in the middle and he loaded them on that and kept them there until they straightened out the truck. In the meantime the St. Louis company entered suit in the justice court and obtained a judgment for the full amount. Seeing that he was beaten all around Franklin then paid the express charges and still has the bricks in storage here.

CITY IN BRIEF.

A Small Blaze—The fire department was called to the home of J. J. Snyder on the Garden City pike about 12 o'clock Sunday night to extinguish a blaze which resulted from an overheated chimney. The department made a quick response to the alarm, but on arrival at the Snyder home found the blaze nearly extinguished. But little damage was done.

Cough Syrup Explodes—Mrs. Nicholas Myers, residing on Fies avenue, was the victim of a peculiar accident, Sunday evening. Mrs. Myers was making a cough syrup for the children and when the syrup came to a boiling point, it exploded, the force of the explosion throwing the fluid over her face and neck burning her severely. For a time it was thought that the unfortunate woman would lose the sight of one of her eyes. Dr. J. M. Baldwin was called to attend her.

Quietly Celebrates.

William H. Schaffner quietly celebrated the twenty-seventh anniversary of his identification with the Marion County bank Monday. Mr. Schaffner has risen from the humble duties to which he was assigned at that time to the position of president of one of Marion's most important banking institutions.

HOUSE—In country and four acres of pasture. Will rent house alone. Also 10 acres of blue grass pasture all 2½ miles of Marion. For particulars call on J. M. Hamilton. Phone R-628. 97-2-wk-1

FOR SALE—We have seven (7) good young horses for sale at Mosier & Wren's coal and feed yard between railroads on north State street. We also have fifty bu. of cheap corn at 50c per bu., and 2,000 lbs. of nice home grown potatoes at 75c per bu. good for seeds. Mosier & Wren. 96-2-wk-1

PAUL DOUGLASS—An auctioneer of 12 years' experience cries sales—he will make you money. Satisfaction guaranteed or no pay. Rates reasonable. Address him at Marion, O., or phone at his expense. Calls 17. 77-s-4-wk-4

FOR SALE—132 acre farm, 20 acres of timber, three wells, good 8 room house, other good buildings, well tiled, good location, on pike, 11½ miles south of Coshocton. Will sell 60 to 70 acres, or as a whole. A. B. Miller, Ada, Ohio, Box 663. 79-s-4-wk-5

ANCIENT WISDOM ON A PRESENT PROBLEM.

William T. Ellis.

The International Sunday-School Lesson for March 29 Is a Temperance Lesson. Prov. 23:29-35.

Knowledge is the tree of which goodness is the fruit; but the tree does not always bear. The world has known for ages, from the practical aspect, as much about the evils of intoxicating liquors as it knows today; yet only within the past five years has society manifested any serious disposition to act in accordance with its knowledge. Now the temperance question has become the burning political issue over the whole continent, with Great Britain also taking unexpectedly radical steps toward this reform.

Applying Solomon's Wisdom.

In the long ago of the land of the plague, the contemplative ones had perceived the evils that befall the drunkard. What modern arraignment of strong drink equals that of Solomon, which constitutes today's Sunday-school lesson? The familiar words have been arranged as blank verse with chapter headings, and the title, "The Drunkard's Progress," by Professor J. Wallace Brown, of Missouri:

I.

An Enigma of the Ages.

Who hath woe?
Who hath sorrow?
Who hath contentions?
Who hath complaining?
Who hath wounds without cause?
Who hath redness of eyes?

II.

The Curt Answer of Wisdom.

They that tarry long at the wine.
They that go to seek out mixed wine.

III.

A Strict Moral Pointed.

Look not thou upon the wine
When it is red,
When it sparkleth in the cup,
When it goeth down smoothly.

IV.

The Bitter End.

At the last it biteth like a serpent,
And stingeth like an adder.
Thine eyes shall behold strange things,
And thy heart shall utter perverse things.
Yea, thou shalt be as he that lieth down in the midst of the sea,
Or as he that lieth upon the top of a mast.

V.

The Drunkard's Last Waking Soliloquy.

They have stricken me,
And I was not hurt;
They have beaten me,
And I felt it not:
When shall I awake?
I will seek it yet again.

"General Welfare" vs. Personal Liberty."

It would be ridiculous to write a commentary upon this lesson by attempting to make clearer the perfectly obvious meaning of the text. The occasion rather calls for a statement of the present-day application of the principle involved. At last the world seems to have got round to the conviction that the liquor business is everybody's business, that is to say, that the saloon has such important political, social, moral and economic relationship that practically every member of the community is concerned.

"General welfare" is now seen to be a bigger issue than "Personal Liberty." It used to be tacitly admitted that if a man wanted to ruin his own moral fiber, make paupers of his family, commit crimes against society, and add to the burden of taxation for the upkeep of jails and almshouses and alcoholic wards in hospitals, nobody had a right to object, this was his "personal liberty."

A distinct forward step has now been taken by the widespread adoption of the principle commonly called "local option," that the majority of the citizens of a community are properly the arbiters of what sorts of business shall be carried on in their own neighborhood. No longer is it regarded as a characteristically free and American practice for a few men who are in the business of selling strong drink to be permitted to establish drinking resorts wherever they please regardless of how many persons were offended or injured by this extension of a business, which, at its best, has never been considered public service. In a word, a new determination seems to be abroad, to the effect that the best and not the worst shall rule.

Unexpected Aids to Abstinence.

Along with this extraordinary political aspect of the prevailing temperance situation goes a new attitude toward it on the part of employers of labor. Where as not public service corporations but that they were doing their utmost when they required employees to abstain from liquor during working hours. In the words of the men themselves it was considered "one of the compensations" when a man does not drink during working hours.

Today that tendency has been left far behind. Railroads now commonly require that their employees shall be strong as a condition of employment. No longer is a man permitted to drink. Total abstinence is the rule. Banks, stores and indeed all establishments are advancing to the same ground. It now looks as if the man who means to drink must make that his exclusive employment.

Who Shall Wear the Laurels?

So extraordinary has been the contemporaneous success of the temperance movement that many persons are already beginning to try to fix the responsibility and to distribute the laurels. Manifestly, a great variety of forces and agencies have contributed to the present desirable situation. The Anti-Saloon league has probably been the most potent factor in achieving direct political results. John G. Woolley's years of eloquent appeal to the manhood of the churches to enter into their inheritance of power have doubtless been a contributing force. The decades of quarterly temperance lessons in the Sunday-school have helped prepare the present generation of voters for the existing struggle. Christian Endeavor's good citizenship and temperance committee have not been in vain. The temperance instruction in the public school, and the other educational work of the Women's Christian Temperance union, have been essential and immeasurable influences. The pledge-signing movements, the various temperance societies, the adoption of this cause as a field for organized activity by some of the great denominations (including, of course, the powerful T. A. B. societies of the Roman Catholic church,) the support of powerful dailies and the general quickening of the social consciences have all helped on the desired consummation.

Those who have done most are least desirous of the credit. They ask no greater reward than the manifest fact that the liquor traffic is today being outlawed, and a new generation of youth is having a chance to grow into sober manhood, free from the seductions of the saloon. It is too wild a dream to hope that the day may yet come when Solomon's picture of the drunkard's progress will be understood only, like other antiquities, from literary allusions, because there will be no longer any living examples?

Mrs. Harvey Wilson arrived home Monday, after a ten-weeks stay in southern Florida. Mr. Wilson remained at St. Augustine, where he will stop several days.

SHERMAN PECK GETS A CHANGE OF VENUE

Will Be Tried for Arson in Crawford County.

JURORS SCARCE IN MORROW COUNTY

Peck Is Tried Twice on the Same Charge and Is Mentioned in Connection with the Murder of Shadrack Westbrook—Will Probably Be Tried in Near Future.

In the case of the state of Ohio against Sherman Peck, formerly of Marion, indicted for arson at Mt. Gilead, two petitions have been presented to the common pleas court, one from the defendant and one from his attorneys. Both ask that a change of venue be granted for Peck's coming trial.

The reasons assigned for a change are that the defendant has twice been tried on the same indictment, the first verdict being set aside and the second time the jury disagreeing, and because Peck's name has been used in connection with the Williams and Manck murder trials, he having at one time been indicted for complicity in the murder of Shadrack Westbrook. This indictment was nolled later, however.

Judge Campbell granted a change of venue, saying that great difficulty would ensue in Morrow county in securing a juror who has not already expressed an opinion, or who would be willing to abide by the evidence. He ordered the case transferred to the Crawford county court, which is now in session.

No difficulty is anticipated in securing a trial at Bucyrus in the near future.

Board Buys Team.

The members of the board of public safety and Fire Chief McFarland were at Prospect, Monday afternoon, attending the horse sale of H. D. Beavers. The board purchased a new team on trial and, if satisfactory, the horses will be put to use at one of the local departments. The horses are a black and a grey, one weighing 1,410 pounds and the other ten pounds less.

An Appeal Bond.

In the suit of the United States Telephone company against the Marion County Telephone company and the Central Union Telephone company, the plaintiff has filed a $250 appeal bond to carry the case up to the circuit court.

THE BIG STORE

You All Know as the one—that makes the Low Prices.

Millinery at a Price.

Don't be without a new hat when our new stock is so attractive and at prices anyone can afford.

Panamas with sash trimming; Napoleon shapes with silk pon pons, Pasedena high crown patterns—for children, at ..... $1.48 & $1.25

Trimmed Sailors in novel rough straw shapes, for ladies' 69c

Plain Sailors at ..... 48 to 25c

A fine line of handsome dress hats in black and colors at every price from $1.48 to $3.98

You Will Need These for Spring Use

GARDEN SPADES	48c
GARDEN HOES	25c
GARDEN RAKES	25c
LAWN RAKES	25c and 35c
LONG HANDLE SHOVELS	50c
SHORT HANDLE SHOVELS	39c
WIRE CARPET BEATERS	7c and 10c
MOP STICKS	10c
PREPARED PAINT, all colors	10c
VARNISH STAIN, all colors	10c
ENAMEL	15c
LIQUID VENEER	25c
CURTAIN POLES	5c and 8c
COTTON MOPS	25c
STEP LADDERS	40c, 50c and 60c
WOODEN BUCKETS	10c
PAINT BRUSHES	5c, 10c and 25c
WHITE WASH BRUSHES	10c, 15c and 25c

Here Are Some Specials

10c cake Grandpa's Wonder Soap 5c
10c bottle Machine Oil 5c
5c box Toothpicks, 2 boxes 5c
5c box Matting Tacks, 3 boxes 5c
5c package Garden Seed, 5 packages 5c
10c Hatchet Handle 5c
10c box Parlor Matches 5c
10c Curtain Poles 5c
10c Gas Mantle 5c
10c bottle Shoe Dressing 5c
10c cake Colgate's Shaving Soap 5c
10c Iron Holders 5c
10c Lantern Globe 5c
10c cake Rising Sun Stove Polish 5c

The Racket Store.

IT HAS STARTED

The Big Clean weep Sale of SHOES and OXORDS

We have too many shoes and oxfords. Have you? We must unload—the cut prices will make quick work of it.

Oxfords and Shoes all go

Men's Patent Burro Jap patent button, No. 637, $4.00 grade $3.00	Men's Banister Patent lace shoes, $5.00 grades $3.98	Ladies' Patent Colt Lace welt sole shoe, No. 1234 $4 grade $3.00
Men's $3.50 & $4 Shoes $2.50	Men's work shoes $1.75 grade $1.48	Men's Patent Oxfords No. 660 $3 50 grades $2.98
10c Shoe Polish 6c		
Ladies' Patent Colt Oxford, $2.00 grade $1.69	Ladies' Patent Turn Oxford, No. 1322, $3 grade $2.69	Ladies' Tan Oxfords, No. 1349, $3.50 grades $2.98

Every pair in the store goes at a Discount.

PETTY & STARR

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

FRED W. WARNER IS NAMED AS RECEIVER

John F. Cantwell Asks Receiver for Company

JUDGE B. G. YOUNG ACTS ON PETITION

Cantwell Alleges That Affairs of South Side Building Supply Company Are in a Complicated Condition and a Receiver Is Necessary. Common Pleas Court Notes.

On the application of John F. Cantwell, Judge B. G. Young, of the common pleas court, Monday morning named Fred W. Warner receiver for the South Side Building Supply company. The court orders that the company's books and accounts be turned over to the receiver, who is to conduct the business temporarily and wind up the company's affairs.

Monday morning in the common pleas court, Cantwell filed a petition, through his attorney, Fred L. Carhart, against Frank Bryan and William Purcell. He sets up that March 1, 1906, he entered into a partnership contract with the defendants under the firm name of the South Side Building Supply company for the purpose of buying, selling, building and contracting for dwellings and other buildings in Marion and elsewhere; that Bryan agreed to devote his entire time to the business for a salary of $100 a month. It is further alleged that contracts were secured for the construction of a number of buildings and that thousands of dollars were invested for material and labor, each member of the firm obligating themselves equally for the indebtedness.

December 15, 1907, it averred that Bryan refused to comply with the contract, and gave his time to other business matters. Large amounts of money are due for uncompleted contracts, it is alleged. A portion of the company's assets are found in a number of unfinished buildings, which, it is alleged, if neglected, will result in great loss.

It is declared that Bryan as secretary is the custodian of the books, accounts, bills receivable and all money collected since December 15 last, which he refuses to turn over to his partners; that he is wilfully and negligently indifferent as to the success or failure of the company, and spends his time playing billiards, pool and bowling at a certain place on north Main street, which he claims belongs to his wife and brother.

Rebecca R. Kuntz, through her attorney, L. E. Myers, instituted suit for divorce from Martin Kuntz, Monday afternoon, in the common pleas court. She alleges they were married January 18, 1898, in Big Island township, and that her husband deserted her August 1, 1898, after having cruelly assaulted her while she was ill. On the ground of three years' wilful absence and habitual drunkenness she asks a decree of divorce and to be restored to her maiden name.

In the foreclosure suit of Marshall Markey against Martha J. Difany and others, Milton H. Bain has filed in the common pleas court his answer and cross-petition in which he asks the court to protect his claims.

In the suit of Miller against Tannehill, Judge Young, of the common pleas court, Monday, gave the defendant leave to plead instanter.

In the partition suit of Ura S. Durkin against John M. Rizor and others, the report of the receiver Alonzo J. Manley, has been confirmed by Judge B. G. Young, and the money ordered distributed.

In the partition suit of Minnie Wick against Mary E. Stickel and others, Mary E. Stickel, through her attorneys, Jacoby & Donithen, has filed her answer in the common pleas courts. She asks that the estate be partitioned.

You may know any man by what he admires.

RAZORS!
RAZORS!
RAZORS!

Any Razor in the store

$1.00.

This includes $2.00 and $3.00 Razors.

The Haberman Hardware Company.

LOWER AND DENMAN HOME FROM SOUTH

Exciting Experience with a Shark While Fishing.

Dr. H. J. Lower and W. B. Denman returned Friday from a four-weeks trip through the South, including stops in Washington, St. Augustine, Palm Beach and Miami, Florida.

Dr. Lower got a number of new thrills while on his trip, including rather intimate relations with sharks, alligators, etc., in the Florida Everglades.

The doctor had the experience of having the possession of a large king fish which he had hooked disputed by a shark, which finally won the argument and secured about seven-eighths of the fish. The party of which the doctor was a member secured thirty-one and one-eighth king fish, ranging in weight from ten to twenty-five pounds, as the result of their day on the water.

During part of the stay at Miami, the thermometer registered ninety in the shade and did not fall but slightly during the entire night.

GEBHARDT PIANO COMPANY'S PLANT

Reports as to a Change in the Ownership.

Reports are current on the streets today to the effect that a Chicago party has purchased, or is about to purchase, the plant and business of the Gebhardt Piano company, build an addition to the plant and possibly employ as many as a hundred men.

Inquiry at the plant and of a couple of directors brought out the statement that nothing definite had been done, but it was admitted that such a deal was on.

PROSPECT YOUNG PEOPLE MARRIED

Miss Jennie Lodwig and Mr. Charles Hollenbaugh.

Prospect, March 28.—[Special.]—Miss Jennie Lodwig and Mr. Charles Hollenbaugh were united in marriage at the Baptist parsonage at 6 o'clock Sunday evening, Rev. A. J. Clere officiating.

Mr. and Mrs. Hollenbaugh will reside on a farm just south of Prospect.

THE LODGES.

The following officers were elected at a regular meeting of the United Commercial Travelers, Saturday night:

C. B. Jenkins, senior counsellor; Charles W. Criswell, junior counsellor; E. H. Huggins, conductor; Frank H. Owen, page; Ray Bonnette, sentinel; W. A. Longbon, secretary and treasurer; C. C. Mattox, Thomas Bishop and Edward Monnell, executive committee.

The officers will be installed the evening of Saturday, April 18.

TO BE A CHAPLAIN IN UNITED STATES ARMY

Father Lawrence Denning Named for Place.

RECOGNITION OF A FORMER MARION PRIEST

Three Vacancies in the Catholic Quota of the Army and Congressman Mouser Is Given Permission To Fill One of Them—Father Denning Has Friends Here.

Father Lawrence Denning, a brother of Father Joseph Denning of this city, and who has been located at Twin City for the past two years will be appointed to a position as chaplain in the army within the next couple of days.

Father Denning was recommended by Congressman Grant E. Mouser and endorsed by Archbishop Henry Moeller of Cincinnati. There are three vacancies in the Catholic quota of the army chaplains, and the president and Secretary Taft selected the Thirteenth district congressman to fill one of them.

Father Denning was an assistant in the local parish for a time and has a wide circle of friends here who will be pleased to learn of the recognition given him.

Father Joseph Denning accompanied his brother to Washington early last week.

UNFORTUNAE WOMAN FORGETS DEADLY TRAP

Is Shot Dead at Chicken Coop Saturday Morning.

Sherman Burdette, living at Forsaker, near Kenton, has been annoyed by chicken thieves and fixed a shotgun with an attachment which would fire when the door of the chicken coop was opened. Mrs. Burdette went to the coop Saturday, opened the door and was shot dead. She had forgot n the trap.

Eyes tested and fitted with glasses. Catarrh and deafness successfully treated. Dr. Lunger, Huber block.
84-d-wk-tf

When a woman's husband is the subject of conversation she never says what she really thinks.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF SUNDAY-SCHOOLS

Big Meeting Held at Green Camp Sunday.

DELEGATIONS FROM TWO TOWNSHIPS

Sunday-School Association of Bowling Green and Green Camp Townships Enjoy a Fine Program at the Baptist Church—A Number of Interesting Talks and Papers.

The annual convention of the Sunday-School association of Green Camp and Bowling Green townships, which is composed of the Sunday-schools of the Baptist and the M. E. churches at Green Camp and of the German Reformed and Mt. Olive churches west of Green Camp, was held in the Baptist church at Green Camp, Sunday afternoon.

The church was well filled with delegates from the two townships, besides a number of the county officers from Marion.

The convention opened at 2 o'clock with A. N. Carmine, president of the two townships' association, presiding.

"The Sunday-School, a Life Saving Station," was the title of an interesting paper contributed by Mrs. H. B. McCleary, of Green Camp.

The next on the program was a recitation by Mrs. Ida Lanius. She was followed by A. H. Lowe, who gave a report of the recent county convention held in the Epworth M. E. church in this city. Mr. Lowe was one of the delegates from Green Camp and Bowling Green townships.

R. J. Pennell, of Marion, gave a short address on "Teaching of the Lesson." Mrs. D. L. Sellers, of Marion, gave a few minutes' talk on the work of the primary department. She was followed by J. B. Virden and John H. Bain, of Marion, both of whom made impromptu addresses with regard to the work of the county association.

The singing was conducted by Asa Queen, of Marion.

All the present officers were re-elected for another year, as follows: A. N. Carmine, president; Carl Sifrit, vice president; Mrs. E. O. Welch, secretary; Mrs. C. L. Patten, treasurer; Rev. H. B. McCleary, secretary of the teachers' training department, and Rev. Samuel Fulton, superintendent of the temperance department.

THE RECITAL ATTRACTS THE LOVERS OF MUSIC

Recital Given by Little Misses at the Inskeep Studio.

The Tots Surprise and Entertain Their Friends—Assisted by Miss Maud Bebout and Mrs. Inskeep. Musical Selections.

One of the most entertaining musical recitals given in the city for some time was that of Saturday evening at the studio of Mrs. Maud Drake Inskeep, on west Center street given by Miss Lavon Smith, of Prospect, and Miss Nina Belle Sager, aged six and seven years respectively. The tots were assisted by Miss Maud Bebout, of Morral, and the entertainment was under the direction of Mrs. Inskeep. Invitations were sent out to about seventy-five of the music lovers of the city and nearly all responded. The program rendered by the young people was of a classical and difficult character and those taking part did credit to themselves and their teacher.

The program was opened with a piano duet by Miss Smith and Miss Sager after which Miss Smith gave a piano solo. Miss Sager sang "Just a Bunch of Flowers" playing her own accompaniment. The little girl possesses a rich voice and received much comment. Miss Smith rendered "Youthful Diversions," a set of Mother *Goose melodies*, on the piano. Her changes of time were perfect and she received considerable applause. In the piano duet by Miss Sager with Mrs. Inskeep, the little girl kept excellent time. Miss Smith contributed two pleasing piano selections of a classical nature and Miss Sagar won much admiration by the action song "Little Snow Flakes."

Miss Bebout won a place in the hearts of her hearers by a vocal selection. She has a well-trained voice. Miss Sager contributed "The Echo" on the piano and Miss Smith rendered "The Little Tease," a classical and difficult selection, with fine technique. After two selections on the piano by Miss Sager, Miss Smith and Mrs. Inskeep closed the program with a piano duet.

The Relief Work.

During the week ending Saturday night, the relief fund committee paid out over $200. This amount was a trifle larger than the amount paid out during the preceding week. The rooms will continue to remain open each day from 2 to 5 o'clock. Some urgent cases have been reported during the past several days and those in need are requested to call.

F. A. Stengle, optician, S. State St. 219-e&wk

MARRIAGE IS A SURPRISE FOR SON

Mrs. Isenbarger and Mr. Wiley Buntain Married.

Word has been received here of the marriage at Columbus, Indiana, of Mrs. Addie Isenbarger, of this city, to Mr. Wiley Buntain, of Clymers, Indiana. The marriage took place last Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Buntain will make their future home on a farm near Clymers. They became acquainted while the bride was visiting in Chicago several years ago.

The marriage came as a surprise to Erwin Isenbarger, a son of the bride, residing at No. 234 north Prospect street.

TRIBUTE TO MEMORY OF MRS. LEWIS GUNN

Resolutions Adopted by Ladies' Aid Society.

The following resolutions have been adopted by the Ladies' Aid society of the United Brethren church on the death of Mrs. Lewis Gunn:

Whereas, it has pleased God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our dear sister, Mrs. L. Gunn, we bow in humble submission to his will, and

Whereas, her life has been to us a worthy example of cheerful patience in sore affliction, therefore be it resolved that in the death of Mrs. Gunn the Aid society of the United Brethren church of Marion has lost a faithful, zealous worker and esteemed member.

Resolved, That we extend to the family our sympathy in its bereavement and commend the family to Him who doeth all things well.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Marion daily papers and to the bereaved family.

Mrs. J. A. Rice.
Mrs. H. Mackey.
Mrs. S. McDaniels.
Com.

INANITION IS THE CAUSE OF DEATH

Little Son of Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Ash Dies.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Ash, of east George street, died of inanition, Friday morning. The child was ten days old. Burial took place at Mt. Victory.

Birthday Anniversary.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. William Dowson, of Mark street, was the scene of a pleasant gathering, Saturday, in honor of the latter's birthday anniversary. The time was spent with music and social pastimes and at noon a sumptuous dinner was served.

The hostess received many beautiful gifts.

Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Asa McEntire, of Marseilles; Mr. and Mrs. William Hickson and daughter, Zella; Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Dainwood, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Might and daughters, May and Ray; Mrs. Berry, and Messrs. Carl Ingle and Robert Wright.

CALF ENCOUNTERED BY THE WATCHERS

A Funny Incident in Connection with Burglar Hunt.

CALF IS MISTAKEN FOR A BURGLAR

Story Being Told at Caledonia of the Experience of Marshal Meister and John Iden the Night of the Capture of Ramsey and Delaney, Now in Jail.

In connection with the daring attempt at burglary at Caledonia last Sunday morning, as a result of which Elmer Ramsey, of Marion, and Edward Delaney, of Postoria, are in jail here, the latter nursing a wounded leg, a good story is being told on Marshal Meister and John Iden.

The marshal and Iden were in the alley at the rear of the Rinker & Busch furniture store following the flight of the would-be burglars from the Iden & Lyman store. They were waiting for some sight of the burglars.

Suddenly a calf appeared in the dark alley. Iden saw the figure first according to the story being told at Caledonia, and covering it with his shotgun, cried "Halt."

Hearing Iden's command, Marshal Meister hurried to his side, revolver in hand. "If you move one step I'll fill you full of holes," shouted the marshal at the poor calf.

The calf stood motionless for a few seconds, then turning about bawled "ha-a-ah," and trotted back into a barn.

Even if the story be a joke, as the marshal and Iden declare, there were no white feathers in evidence on the part of any Caledonians during those wee hours of Sunday morning when a dozen or more sought to capture the men, whose planned burglaries had been tipped off to the authorities by a woman over the telephone. The capture of the prisoners now in the custody of Sheriff Drown was due to the pluck of the villagers.

In the divine kingdom the place of service is the one of sovereignty.

THE RESIGNATION OF REV. W. A. SETTLAGE

Pastor Announces a Decision To Leave the City.

HE ACCEPTS A CALL SENT FROM BLUFFTON

Rev. Herman Limbacher of Tiffin Will Preach Here in the Very Near Future and It Is Quite Likely That He Will Be Called To Take the Charge.

Rev. W. A. Settlage gave the members of his congregation a great surprise, Sunday morning, when in connection with the services he read his resignation and announced his intention to accept a call to Bluffton.

Rev. Mr. Settlage finds the call very acceptable as it is not only to a very prosperous church, but locates the pastor and his family near their former home and the homes of their relatives.

Rev. Mr. Settlage delivered an interesting discourse, basing his thoughts on John 6:66-69. His theme was "Why Do People Leave."

In his introductory remarks the pastor explained how necessary it is in every line of work to dive for pearls. Anything worth having is worth striving for and frequently it becomes necessary to leave one place and go to another, or in other words to dive for the pearls.

The pastor then gave several reasons that actuate people to move. It was shown that some move through pride, others because of evil companions, laziness, levity, persecution, and others to better circumstances.

In conclusion the speaker showed that although one may go away and be among strangers it is never necessary to go away and leave Christ. One always has a friend at hand when Christ is not left and forgotten.

Rev. Herman Limbacher, of Tiffin, will speak here soon and it is likely will be called to fill the local pulpit.

DEER ANTLERS FOR GRANT E. MOUSER

Andrew Hartman Sends Congressman a Present.

Andrew Hartman, of Bisbee, Arizona, formerly of Tiffin, has sent a fine pair of deer antlers to be presented to Congressman Grant E. Mouser, of this city.

Presenting western mementoes to people in public life has become a hobby with Mr. Hartman, who claims to have been the original doner of a bear to Roosevelt, with whom he once enjoyed a hunting trip in the Rockies as his guide. It was from this incident that the Teddy bear originated.

The president bears a watch charm fashioned by Mr. Hartman, and the next chief executive will receive a paper weight of Malachite from him.

Band No More.

The Metropolitan band which was recently organized with G. H. Byers as leader and manager is no more. The band started out by giving a ball and had planned far into the future, but circumstances arose which caused one of the members to join Baker's band and the end followed quickly.

Mrs. Ida Showen, of Oak street, was called to Cardington, Saturday morning, by the serious illness of her grandfather, Frederick Krumpee. Mr. Krumpee's death occurred Monday morning at 8 o'clock.

Every temptation is a blessing if we face it instead of flirting with it.

Housecleaning Made Easy.

There's a host of just the things needed, new, clean, dependable goods—and see what low prices.

Heavy carpet paper, per yard	2c
500 cut steel carpet tacks	5c
Brass head nails, per box	5c
Double joint matting tacks, 2 boxes for	5c
Tack lifters	10c and 5c
Tack hammers	10c and 5c
Wire carpet beaters	10c
Curtain poles	5c
Extension rods (solid brass)	5c
Lace curtains, per pair	38c up
Ruffled curtains, per pair	25c up
Floor oil cloth, new patterns, per yard	25c
Linoleum, per square yard	50c
Curtain stretchers, pair	98c

The Ark

Corner Main and Church Sts.

Ask Him

Ask your doctor about taking Ayer's non-alcoholic Sarsaparilla. Trust him. Do exactly as he says.

Lips white? Cheeks pale? Blood thin? Consult your doctor.
Bad skin? Weak nerves? Losing flesh? Consult your doctor.
No appetite? Poor digestion? Discouraged? Consult your doctor.
We have no secrets! We publish the formulas of all our medicines. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Coming! Our Spring Opening, April 10 and 11.

A handsome whip free. Watch for book soon to be mailed you. Cut price for two days only.

THE HOUGHTON-MERKEL CO.

Opposite Catholic Church. North Main Street, MARION, OHIO.

J. E. WADDELL, President. Resources $270.000 C. N. PHILLIPS, Cashier.

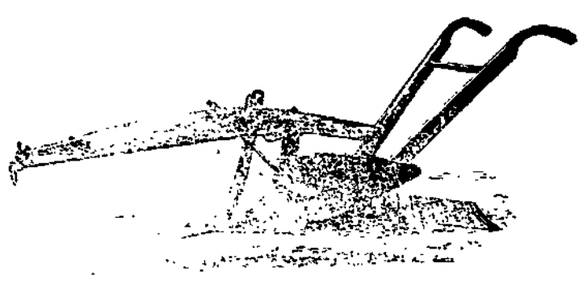
Your Selection of a Good Bank.

Is important—not only for the present but also for years to come.
The right bank connection will be a material help to your every day business.

WE INVITE YOUR BUSINESS.

THE MARION NATIONAL BANK.

PLOWS



The Famous Moline Lines

There are no better plows made, and we are anxious to show you why they are just a little the BEST. In point of price we can make it worth your while.

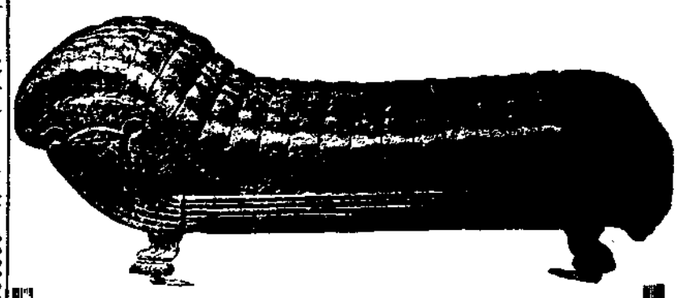
Moline Scotch Clipper Breaking Plow, Sulky or Gangs

Also consider the Brown drag harrow. The new styles are the best yet.

See our implements before buying or phone and we will send a representative to your residence.

The Kling Hardware Co.

More Arrivals



New Couches and Drop End Davenports in number one genuine leather, French velours, silk crushed plushes and Chase leathers, beautifully designed luxuriously comfortable and honestly made. $12 to $50.

Popular priced rour drawer and Princess dressers in plain and quartered golded oak, perfectly designed, cleanly made and finished. $13 to $36.

Dining room chairs, 45 designs on the floor that will hold you up (not in price) but the "up" quality and "down" price. Your safe here, whether you live next door to us or a thousand miles away, you'll get a "square deal."

Schaffners

208 and 212 S. Main St.

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WOMEN TO PROPOSE; RIGHTS OF THE MEN

Love Is a Game of the Fair Sex and They Should Be Able To Pop Question.

Convinced that his fellow men are mere burglars in the game of love and that if women were required to propose the golden age would come again, Representative J. Adam Bede of Minnesota, widely known as the "wit of the house of representatives," has evolved a scheme for a reform of matrimony which, he contends, will solve the marriage problem for all time.

All that persuasive eloquence which Mr. Bede has hitherto employed to good purpose in assisting suitors to make up their minds has been put at the service of lovely women. He has served notice on the country that from now on he will not cease to wield the cudgel in defense of her right to pop the question to the man of her choice. To a Washington Post reporter, eager to learn the details of his great scheme, Mr. Bede recently consented to unfold his plan.

"I haven't introduced a bill for a matrimonial bureau yet, because I haven't had time to do any missionary work among the other fellows in congress," said he. "Three or four of them are sort of old fogyish and may need a little talking to. I am going to try to have all the presidential candidates go on record on the matrimonial question.

"It's high time women did the proposing. We men have been on to the job for 2,000 years, and the fact that we have made a complete failure of it is proved by the number of divorces, which is increasing every day. Why, divorce is as common now as appendicitis, and it's all the fault of us men. It shows we are in the amateur class in this affinity business. When any one of us does succeed in avoiding disaster as a husband, it's because he has a skillful domestic pilot who can keep him from running on to the rocks.

"Centuries of failure on our part have shown us that the old spoils system of matrimony is all wrong. It must be put under the civil service. I propose to establish a bureau of matrimony and place it under—well, I guess it ought to go in the department of commerce and labor. Then all the ladies who wanted to propose could file an application with the department. That would create an eligible list, and any of them could insist on getting a matrimonial appointment within the year.

"Now, none of the ladies agrees with Mrs. Parsons on the trial marriage proposition, so I suppose it wouldn't do to offer any of them a temporary appointment. We'd have to give them permanent places. It would be a great scheme. There's everything to commend it. In the first place, women understand men, but who ever saw the man that understands a woman?

"When a man's in love, he is a bigger fool than usual. Why, the most of us by the time we get to the proposing point are mentally fit for the morgue. It takes a brain storm to get one of us white livered cowards to make a declaration of love. But the ladies are equal to any sentimental emergency.

"The ladies—that reminds me. The other night I went to a banquet, where some one proposed the health of the ladies. Now, it happened that every man there was married, and so we drank that toast in silence. I suppose no one could think of anything nice enough to say about them.

"I don't claim to be the originator of this matrimonial bureau scheme. I think something of the same kind must have existed in the time of Solomon. All students of history agree that women must have done the proposing in his day. How otherwise could he have landed as often as he did? He still holds the world's matrimonial record in spite of the good showing made by Lillian Russell and Kid McCoy. Now, if he had been obliged to court every girl he married he would have had to spend all his time at it, and we know that as a matter of fact he put in several hours a day attending to departmental matters and seeing his constituents. In Solomon's time the king business wasn't the cinch it is today, because if a king didn't average up pretty well the kingmakers' union took his card away from him. So Solomon must have employed a lot of clerks and contractors to create an eligible list from the different ladies who proposed. The scheme worked like a charm, for, with all the marriages he made, who ever heard of Solomon being divorced a single time? I've always wondered why the ladies don't put up a monument to Solomon. Some how they don't seem to appreciate him. We know that the queen of Sheba proposed to him. I keep on reading in the Bible about all the girls she brought him—must have cost her as much as girls pay these days to get a duke.

"If women had been allowed to propose in the days of Henry VIII, just think what history would have been spared! Henry certainly was a wing number matrimonially. It makes your blood run cold to read how many wives he had—almost as many as they are Republican candidates and how he went around killing them out of season and contrary to the game laws of the kingdom. But Henry had an attractive position with the government, and one of his 'perks' was being able to marry any one he wanted. All he had to do was to go up and tag some lady and say 'You're it' and her folks would send out announcements and the government executioner put in a requisition for a new consignment of handsaw. What a show such a monster have had where women did the proposing?

"One of the reasons I claim for my matrimonial bureau is that it would reconstruct society by introducing economy. Now everybody knows that it costs the average man so much to land a wife—it takes him and his wife years after marriage to pay the wedding debts. My bureau would do away with all this. Of course the diamond merchants and maybe the florists would kick on it, but what is a florist the fellows who sell clothes and furniture would reap. And what a disappointment it would save the girls! It must give any girl a jolt after she's been showered with supper and theaters and flowers and candy to find her self tied to the home and a cradle. Again, is not a married woman entitled to better clothes if she hadn't had such a good time during the courtship period. More fellows would open purses if they hadn't tried to be the rich and generous in the period of my hypothesis.

"The bureau would also solve the liquor problem without introducing prohibition. As soon as women do the proposing Carrie Nation will lose her job. Her occupation will be gone. When our chances of getting married depend on women, we'll be only too eager to walk the chalk line. Stag banquets would vanish from the earth. The ladies would rule the bachelors as much as they now rule us married men.

"Cases of tobacco heart would be as scarce as centenarians. We would be put on short tobacco rations and only allowed to smoke the brands that looked and smelled good to the ladies. As for poker—well, that would soon be obsolete. Once in awhile we might be allowed to play hearts or casino, but the most popular young men would be those who didn't know what the pasteboards look like."

"But what would the bureau do in a case where a woman proposed to a man and then exercised her feminine prerogative of changing her mind?" asked the reporter.

"Now, that would be regulated by the interstate commerce law," replied Mr. Bede. "According to the law, she couldn't change her schedule without giving a month's notice."

"What would the bureau do if the girl proposed to the wrong man?" persisted the reporter.

"Well," answered Mr. Bede, "if she popped to some fellow who wanted to sidestep, the bureau would make her show cause why she should be allowed to marry him."

In response to a query as to whether a woman, if allowed to propose, would still be allowed to name the day, Mr. Bede replied, after a period of deep thought, "I think the challenged party ought to have the right to name the time and place as well as weapons, but I suppose they could come to a compromise on that."

Mr. Bede says that as yet his plans for the bureau of matrimony have not been completed, because he hasn't had the time to give it the attention that its importance requires.

TRAMP PROBLEM.

"The New Anti-Vagrant Campaign," is the subject of an opportune and interesting article written by Frances Maude Bjorkman and published in a recent issue of the American Review of Reviews. It discusses the genus "tramp," a type of man peculiar to the country, and describes the work of the national vagrant committee, which has undertaken to reform him.

The writer estimates there are half a million tramps in this country, basing the conclusion on the fact that from 1901 to 1905 over 15,000 were killed on the railroads, and comparing the ratio by comparison with the ratio of employes killed to the total number in service. But this comparison is faulty, for the tramp, in his purpose to steal a ride, exposes himself to greater peril than the railroad employe and besides lacks the knowledge of railroading that affords protection to the employe.

The growth of the tramp class is due to several causes, chief of which are mentioned the inadequate policing of railroads, lax enforcement of law by municipal authorities, mistaken philanthropy on the part of home builders and housewives, and cheap and dirty lodging houses. All these elements combine to make it easy for a man to live without work, and therefore, until we remove the incentives for vagrancy, we shall have the tramp on our hands.

The vagrant campaign committee's policy, however, is not confined to repressive measures. It appeals for the cooperation of the railroads, the municipalities and the well-meaning philanthropists to the end that tramps may find it difficult to exist in idleness, but if possess to [illegible] a considerable [illegible] to seek employment and teach them that honest work and honest living is more profitable. It is contemplated to establish municipal [illegible] where [illegible] who is willing to work [illegible] Provided [illegible] is compelled to [illegible] lodgings will not be free, but [illegible] and the hope [illegible] to [illegible] the impression [illegible] that [illegible] when a tramp finds the [illegible] existence closed to him he will more readily adapt himself to the new life demanded of him.—Toledo Blade.

DEVERY ON DOG COPS; WILL NOT SUCCEED

Ex-Police Chief Discusses Faults and Failings of Four Dogs Given a Trial.

William S. Devery, New York's former police chief, whose knowledge of police ways is great, has a poor opinion of the experiments being made with the New York police department's dogs.

"No, I ain't got no opinion about the dogs," he said recently to a reporter of the New York Post as he seated himself on the front third of a gilded Louis Quatorze chair in his new home, "except just this. It's all rot. It stands to reason they can't succeed. Conditions here is all against 'em. Here's a congregation of 5,000,000 souls, settled down at a seaport, with ships sailin' for every port in the world every hour of the day an' railroads comin' in an' goin' out in every direction all day long. Everything helps a crook to cover up his tracks.

"Dogs might work all right up in the Adirondacks or some other rural neighborhood, where they don't have nothin' but highwaymen to deal with an' there ain't nothin' but woods an' fields to get away over. But here there's so many heenous crimes of all sorts goin' on every minute that no dog could hold to one scent more'n a block or two. S'pose a dog goes after a crook, for one thing. In ten minutes he'll get his scent distracted by another and then another. It'll be all crisscross, an' he'll get so mixed up he'll be follow in' a trail back to the station house before he really gets started. Even if he did get a real hold on a scent, before he knew it he'd lead him into the subway or the Singer building or some other place with a 'No Dogs Allowed' sign nailed up, an' all his trouble would be wasted. An' he'd stand a good chance of bein' crushed in a bridge jam or drowned off a ferryboat or run down by a scorchin' automobile every time he was on duty.

"I guess I know somethin' about dogs, an' I know somethin' about the force, too, an' this ain't the first time policemen has used dogs in their business. But they ain't never been official before. It's just like this: Some officer sees some poor mut of a dog on his beat tryin' to find a crust in a ash can. An' he speaks to him kindly an' buys him some bones, an' the poor mut follows him home an' becomes his friend for life.

"An' then whenever that officer goes out on beat the dog goes along. He's handy for smellin' things in dark areaways an' spyin' people in back yards where they don't belong. He jus' adds to the eye an' ear power of the officer, an' he's valuable so far's he goes. But he ain't official, an' he don't cost the city nothin'. He works for love.

"There wasn't nothin' new about these kind of assistant policemen, an' no one expected anything of 'em. That's the trouble with these big imported dogs. They've been trained so carefully an' the people an' the press has been talkin' so much about them that every one's thinkin' they're goin' to settle the problem of ferretin' out crime in this city for all time to come. If they rely on them too much they'll be fooled, that's all. Any one knows dogs knows that there is tricks that can get around them.

"I'd be willin' to bet a hundred goldbacks against a button that I could go over to Parkville an' take them four dogs away from their masters in no time. You just give me a start of a block or two, an' they could call out the reserves an' set 'em all whistlin', an' the pup'd stick to me. Any animals that could be got to desert like that ain't to be considered very valuable for police duty. It just ain't like dogs to be reliable under such emergencies.

"It's just like this. This life is a battle of brains. An' it stands to reason when you match a dog's brain against a man's brain the man's goin' to win out every time. A brainy crook could always outwit the dog, an' a brainy cop could and an' keep a clew better than he could an' won't be flustrated by every cross current he come to.

"Now, s'pose one of them dogs was soundin' the road some night an' he spied a man tryin' to get into a window. An' s'pose that man was some fellow who'd stayed out late an' lost his latchkey an' that was his own house an' his wife had gone to bed an' put the lights out. Now, what's that lot goin' to do? He can't tap on the fence with his night stick an' say, 'Hey, what you doin' there?'

"An' then s'pose one of them dog cops sees a man snatch a bag from a woman an' run off down a lonely street. He's bound to chase after the runner, but what's he goin' to do when he catches him? Maybe he'll trip him, or the chief can't rub fences, an' the dog can't. The dog can't make an arrest, an' he can't take his prisoner down to the station house an' have him entered on the blotter.

"No, sir, I tell you circumstances is all against these dogs. They used to use dogs in the middle ages to catch slaves an' robbers. Conditions is different now, an' as long as I have a dog to go out with every squad of men you won't catch me goin' in a [illegible] of [illegible]

"But I [illegible] ever in kindness to the dogs, an' Bingham I serve the people of the community for [illegible] such fine berths for four [illegible] bow-wows."

Publication of this will not affect the time [illegible] to [illegible]

The way to win a smile is to have her praise up her mouth it is to love you.

SECOND NAVAL POWER.

The position as urged by Senator George J. Perkins, of California, in his speech in the senate to the effect that it should be the policy of this government to maintain a navy second in power only to that of Great Britain will meet the approval of the American people, in our opinion. At the present time the United States navy occupies such a position. The maintenance of its efficiency in its present relative position among the world's navies means that this government will watch the doings of other powers and adjust its naval expenditures to theirs. Such a course is progressive and wise, if not actually necessary.

The reasons advanced by Senator Perkins for the continuation of the policy that has built up a great American navy are unanswerable. Some of the benefits arising from the expenditures for a navy will be better understood, now that he has made them so plain. At least 85 per cent of the cost of battle ship for example, goes to labor. From the moment the miner strikes his pick in the mine until the battleship goes into commission, the money expended upon it goes to labor. This is American labor, and the money remains in the United States, going directly to the pockets of the working people. The effect of naval construction on the growth of the steel industry has been marvelous. In 1880 before American steel was called for in constructing vessels of war, there were 140,000 wage-earners in the iron and steel trades, earning $55,000,000 in wages and turning out products worth $286,500,000. The demand for the best kind of steel enabled manufacturers to build plants, cheapen and perfect processes, and extend their business. Cheap steel rails followed, and then structural steel for buildings and bridges. In 1905 the number of wage-earners in the iron and steel trades had increased to 537,000, earning $182,000,000 and turning out products worth $2,176,700,000. Wages advanced from $100 to $360, or 40 per cent. "The wages of the iron and steel workers for one year will more than pay the total cost, when ready for sea, of all the vessels of the new navy built, under construction, or authorized from 1882 up to the present time," was Senator Perkins' summing up of this astonishing progress.

The United States navy was shown by the California senator to be a stimulant of patriotism, an agent of peace and friendly intercourse with foreign governments, and a necessary means of defense, as well as a powerful aid in building up American industries. His presentation of the case was admirable, and well worthy the attention of those who falter in their faith in the glorious future of this country. As a far-seeing legislator Senator Perkins advocates the maintenance of a navy commensurate with the present greatness of this nation, and new construction to keep pace with its marvelous growth.—Washington Post.

HONESTY THE RULE.

In his address at Chicago Governor Hughes said that "the country is morally sound; its standards of business never higher. The men of business unerringly represent the intelligence and moral sentiment of the people. Pessimists and cynics can never develop this country." This is a timely utterance, even though a few years ago the opinion expressed would have been considered axiomatic and therefore needless to be spoken at all. But it does not take long to scatter seeds of general suspicion and evil is the idea that old fashioned integrity has declined and crookedness is getting on top. Optimists hold that the world is growing better. Pessimists take the contrary view. The utterances of such judges are much good as long as evil, and on the whole we are in the slightest doubt as to the preponderance. Governor Hughes is right.

A fierce storm has swept over the country. The wreckage is comparatively small. General business is good or the situation, instead of clearing would be going from bad to worse. How easy it was a few months ago to incite a bank run by some one of native early started in a whisper. A general disaster, now known to be utterly unfounded, was created by such means. It needs [illegible] or [illegible] who will the people to [illegible] the [illegible] banks [illegible] overdrawing [illegible] The American people, in spite of [illegible] and human weakness, [illegible] by some such way [illegible] promises are wrong. [illegible] gets at the bottom of [illegible] and it is a pleasure to find [illegible] so well as a whole.—St. Louis Democrat.

About the time a man gets on to the ins of the furnace, Fourth of July comes in sight.—New York Press.

A woman could understand why a man wore a waistcoat if he had it lined with ribbons.

RESTORING ARID LAND IN THE WEST

Federal Project To Tap Hidden Streams and Fertilize Sections of Great Plains.

The experimental application of an irrigation project of the government reclamation service—one which, should it prove its worth in the one instance, will be of importance to the rich, but as yet unfertile valleys of the great plains—will be possible near Garden City, Kan., next spring, according to the estimates of the engineers in charge of the work, says a Garden City correspondent of the Kansas City Star.

To reclaim the abundant acreage of this section of Kansas, unproductive through the lack of water at the very season when moisture is most essential to the ripening of the crops, the government is now arranging for the installation of a complex system of pumps and wells destined to supply from subterranean springs and streams in excess of 10,000,000,000 gallons of water for the irrigation of the adjacent country each season.

Since the early days of Kansas this western section had been considered next to worthless and barren because of this very lack of water, which it is now planned to overcome by tapping the supply which is found in the gravel deposits under the great plains at no great depth. The original settlers of the lands in Kansas found that they had taken up claims not worth their pains. They returned east or south whence they had come. Their mortgages lapsed, and small and large capitalists as far away as New England found themselves interested in arid Kansas prairie which held forth not even the most vague promise of future fecundity. The land had lain in disuse and disrepute through decades until the development of the sugar beet industry with the aid of irrigation, some years ago, again drew attention to the practically deserted section.

Now the government purposes, by tapping these hidden streams of much needed moisture, pumping it to the surface and spreading out over great areas, to transform what was discarded of the first settlers into a new land of desire for the farmer of the west. Naturally a good deal of public interest in many sections of the country attaches itself to the success or failure of the projected work, more so in view of the eastern held mortgages and the probability of the application of similar methods in other localities in the event of the successful operation of the Garden City scheme.

The reclamation service plans to utilize some of the water in the Arkansas valley, and its plans are unique and unusual. To bring the water to the surface a series of wells has been bored, the aggregate length of which is more than four miles, and pumps which were purchased from Buffalo are to be installed. The project will have 200 wells, varying in depth from 40 to 360 feet and sunk in groups of ten wells, with one pump installed for each group. These wells vary from twelve to fifteen inches in diameter, and it is estimated that each group will yield 6,580 gallons per minute under a fifteen foot head. Each pumping station is connected by suction pipes to a No. 9 vertical centrifugal pump driven by a twenty-five horsepower vertical motor. The twenty-three stations will be operated from a central power plant, run by electricity, generated by steam power.

During the irrigation season this pumping system will lift 70,000 acre feet, or 16,775,000,000 gallons.

The big ditch which is to carry the vast supply of water to the district to be irrigated is, along with other details of the arrangement, under present process of construction. From this main channel the hundreds of branch lines which will in turn feed the individual ditches are to go forth.

The government's work has already proved a stimulus to the settlement of the district and to private enterprise already in Garden City. There has been a jump in land values since the inauguration of the work, and prospects are that the eastern money invested in the original mortgages will get being a fair return.

ARDENT LEAP YEAR WOOER'S PROPOSAL

A Girl Offers Happiness in Full Weight and Generous Measure.

The most formidable proposal of marriage under the license which leap year allows has been received by G. F. Warren, a young clerk of York Pa. He is holding it under consideration. The letter which he received from an admiring young woman at Manchester, Pa., reads:

Dear Sir—I [illegible] several times and have heard [illegible] you [illegible] and I [illegible] you [illegible] to [illegible] I suppose, to [illegible] Now, I suppose a [illegible] what's set as [illegible] I am positive I can [illegible] as to refuse [illegible] an early reply. I [illegible]

Yours [illegible]

Mr. Warren [illegible] to reveal the name of his fair petitioner.

A woman likes to go through an ordeal because the [illegible] impressive.

MYSTERY OF TOBACCO.

Dr. George L. Meylan, gymnasium director at Columbia university, has published the result of his investigation into the effect of tobacco and alcoholic liquor upon 687 university men, most of them freshmen. He says he has failed to find any warrant for the widespread belief that nicotine stunts the body and reduces the lung capacity. His researches indicated that the men who smoked and used intoxicating liquors were healthier and stronger than those who neither smoked nor drank. But the first class was composed of older men, who might be expected to be stronger and better developed. Making allowance for age, Dr. Meylan was unable to discover any evidence that the use of tobacco had any injurious effect on the growth of young men or upon their lung capacity. Speaking of tobacco alone, he summed up his statements in the old saying, "what is one man's meat is another man's poison." Tobacco is injurious to some men and not to others.

Many have a peculiar need of tobacco, taking the world over, and whether the need is unnatural or not, it is permanent. Tobacco is one of the necessities of life to men who use it. The Oriental uses tobacco as though it satisfied a craving as natural and instinctive as hunger. Tobacco cannot be displaced or made unfashionable. The styles of using it are subject to changes, but the use itself is not a fad that will pass away. The fundamental reason for tobacco hunger and the effect of tobacco upon the body and mind are subjects deserving the exhaustive study of science. It is an unexplored field of speculation at this time. The well-nigh universal use of the plant, and the fact that its reasonable use is as beneficial to some as it is injurious to others, indicate the existence of attributes in men that are now unknown to science. Especially is this the case in the effect of tobacco upon the mind. Men of the highest intellectual and moral power are willing slaves to tobacco. Would they belie their own characters by exhibiting such a "weakness" if it were really a weakness, and not a necessity? Is it not possible, rather that tobacco furnishes to them, in some mysterious form additional mental power, or mellowness, or serenity, or patience? If not, how can science account for the tenacity of the habit in men whose will power cannot be questioned, and who would not quit smoking if it were easier to quit than to smoke?

It may be that tobacco was designed by Providence to flourish in the "New World," where the climate puts a razor edge on human nerves, in order that by its reasonable use men might look upon the world with some of the serenity with which the gods on the hills survey mankind.—Washington Post.

RECEIVERSHIP ABUSES.

Eight years ago a Brooklyn savings and loan association was put in the hands of receivers. It had at the time assets valued at $1,050,000. On them the receivers realized $275,000, which may have been the best they could do. But of the money collected $193,000 was paid out in fees to counsel and receivers. They got seven-tenths of the estate and the creditors got three-tenths.

According to the judge who appointed a special referee to investigate the accounts of the receivers, "the result of the receivership was most lamentable." So it was, but there have been many cases in New York and elsewhere where the result was equally or even more lamentable. Generally the greatest calamity that can befall creditors is to have an estate in which they are interested fall into the hands of one or more receivers.

It is a reproach of American legislatures and courts that they have failed to devise a method of handling the assets of a bankrupt concern in such a way as to secure for creditors a fair share of the proceeds. When there are assets worth looking the receiver calls a lawyer to his aid. When the lawyer presents his bill it is one which he would not dare to submit to a private concern for which he might have done ten times as much work. It assumes that courts will be liberal in their allowances where a fiduciary is concerned, and so they most invariably are. The judges proceed on the theory that work done for a receiver, no matter how rich it should be generously recompensed. It would be well for citizens if the liberal policy in this particular were changed.

Creditors often are in urgent need of money and lawyers for immediate dividends. They may be impossible to [illegible] to [illegible] but [illegible] a receiver to [illegible] to [illegible] a receiver is to be [illegible] hold on to [illegible] and [illegible] of them [illegible] advantage. [illegible] what does [illegible] for [illegible] adequate [illegible] The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

GERMAN KAISER TO GO TO CORFU

Leaves Berlin for That Purpose This Morning.

ACCOMPANIED BY LARGE RETINUE

Several Members of the Family with Wilhelm.

Will Occupy a Castle Two Thousand Feet Above the Sea—A Special Road for His Automobiles and a Railway Are Built — When the Kaiser Travels He Does Not Go Light in Matter of Baggage.

Berlin, March 24.—Kaiser Wilhelm, his consort, their fourth son, Prince August, Princess Victoria, many members of his majesty's official family and a number of the royal couple's personal friends, left Berlin today for Venice, whence they will go to Corfu to spend several weeks.

The imperial yacht, Hohenzollern, is awaiting their convenience. The stay at Venice may cover nearly a week, however.

Corfu, long a popular pleasure ground for European royalties, has been colonized by the heads of reigning houses recently, and it is more than likely that others will visit there for meetings with the Kaiser before his return.

Recent terrorist activity throughout Europe makes the royal trip a matter of much anxiety to the German and Italian police, and the party is not only traveling surrounded by a swarm of secret service agents but every foot of the route it is traveling is carefully patrolled and guarded.

Attaches Are Many.

Besides their invited guests and the government officials who accompany the Kaiser and Kaiserin, the party includes the following attaches:

The chief court chamberlain, two adjutants, six officers of the guard, two physicians, twelve valets, a private secretary, the Kaiserin's chamberlain, two maids of honor, two maids, six other women servants, twenty-four kitchen and dining room attendants, twenty grooms, ten chauffeurs and eight machinists. In the luggage are six touring cars and two freight automobiles.

From the harbor at Corfu to the castle, which is 2,000 feet above the sea, a special road for the Kaiser's automobiles and a rack and pinion railway have been constructed. The streets of Corfu have undergone complete repairs for the occasion. At the castle a post and telegraph station has been established, placing the Kaiser in direct communication with both cables which touch the island.

UNITED IN MARRIAGE AT THE DRAKE HOME

Mrs. May Copeland Reynolds and Mr. C. H. Drybread.

La Rue, March 24.—[Special.]—Mrs. May Copeland Reynolds, of this place, and Mr. Charles H. Drybread, of Franklin, Indiana, were united in marriage this morning at 8:30 o'clock at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. William Drake. The ceremony was performed by Rev. E. N. Long in the presence of a small company of the relatives of the contracting parties.

The bride is the daughter of Mrs. Joshua Copeland. She is an accomplished woman with a wide circle of friends. Until about a year ago she was employed as teacher of music in the schools at Fostoria and at one time taught school in Marion. Mr. Drybread is one of the leading druggists of his home town. Mr. and Mrs. Drybread left after the ceremony for a short wedding trip. They will reside in Franklin.

UNCLAIMED MAIL.

The following mail remains unclaimed in the local postoffice:

Women—Mrs. Ruth Butterman, Mrs. Ella Burdue, Miss Maude Fox, Mrs. C. F. Garberson, Mrs. Georgia Hilty, Miss L. Hurley, Mrs. E. H. Ruth, Mrs. Noah Starkey, Mrs. J. L. Smith, Mrs. Ettie H. Smith, Mrs. A. W. Sidwell, Miss Thelma Vance.

Men—John Amstutz, William Bailey, F. H. Buerhous, Fred Bauer, P. A. Deming, James Daugherty, Jay Geibaugh, Henry Goosby, Carl M. Howard, Boyd Hoyle, Roy Hammond, Henry Oelce, Edward Patton, Hiram Pressler, Moni V. Sockatt, George Schutz, George W. Smith, E. Schuck, Fred Serrest, John Tabb, George Wilson A. G. Weeber W. F. Walker.

Firms—Wand & Day.

Foreign—Radi Mihaleff, Akessan Mladen.

M. B. Dickerson, P. M.

For "Goodness" Sake Get Karo CORN SYRUP A Treat That Makes You Eat

Karo Corn Syrup is more than "goodness"—it's a food so valuable in its properties that authorities class it high among food products. Not only nutritious but delicious—a golden syrup of exquisite flavor that pleases all palates. For every use from griddle cakes to candy.

10c., 25c., and 50c. in air-tight tins

CORN PRODUCTS MANUFACTURING CO.

NO SUNDAY-SCHOOL IN A NEW JERSEY TOWN

Church Held at Home of Member of Congregation.

When Janitor Arrives at the Church Edifice Sunday Morning He Finds a Strange Animal in Possession of the Premises.

Jacksonville, N. J., March 23.—This little village today is discussing the incident which caused Pastor Hengst of the Dutch Reformed church to hold services yesterday in a private home and was responsible for the postponement of Sunday-school. Incidentally, the villagers are keeping a sharp lookout for a few of their fellow citizens with a view of giving them a wide berth.

When Janitor Johnson reached the church yesterday morning he found a small black and white animal with a bushy tail occupying the front porch while sixteen dogs stood in a circle at a respectful distance. Johnson stepped inside the circle a moment but that was all. The strange animal suddenly got into action and today other villagers are denying themselves Johnson's company.

Warned by Johnson's fate, Sunday-school children, when they arrived later, kept at safe distance. So did members of the congregation when they came. The animal held his position all day, much to the discomfort of one or two daring village youths who ventured too close to him to see what a skunk looked like.

SALE OF WEAPONS.

A few weeks ago two policemen were shot by criminals whom they had met on the street late at night and asked as to their business. Both officers died of their wounds. The double murder called public attention to the fact that about all the highwaymen go armed and are prepared to use their weapons on the slightest provocation. This suggested the thought that those to whom the community looks for protection had been greatly remiss in letting it be so easy for criminals to get deadly weapons.

This led to the introduction of ordinances in the council to regulate the sale of firearms. The object was to make it more difficult for the adult crook and the "boy bandit" to gratify their consuming ambition to equip themselves with pistols for use in their criminal operations. None of the ordinances has passed, but some progress has been made. They have been redrafted by the city law department and presumably put in better shape. There has been a kind of promise that the judiciary committee will report them to the council Monday night. If so, they should be passed then. There is as much need of them as there was when they were introduced. Hardly a day passes without an exchange of shots between policemen and well armed criminals.

Similar ordinances have been introduced in the past. They were slowly talked to death in committee or in the council. The cheap constitutional lawyer with his argument that a criminal has an inalienable right to buy a revolver if he can find anybody to sell him one was always on hand. No reputable citizen has ever said that his personal liberty would be assailed if he were required to get a license to buy a revolver. The only objectors have been those who wish to use firearms for unlawful purposes.

Those latest ordinances should not meet the fate of their predecessors. The community needs them. If passed they will not be a dead letter. The police will enforce them zealously or cause they would be directly interested in doing so. Their lives would be made safer.—Chicago Tribune.

The average man's sense of humor refuses to work when the joke is on him.

DAVIS IS VICTIM OF A VERY BOLD ROBBERY

Suitcase Stolen While Owner Buys Ticket.

GEORGE SMITH IS GIVEN A SENTENCE

Aged Man Before the Mayor Is on the Verge of Delirium Tremens. Andrew O'Day and James Quigley Are Fined and Given Workhouse Sentences—Police Notes.

C. H. Davis, of Columbus, reported to the police that his suitcase containing wearing apparel had been stolen from him at the union station, Monday afternoon. Davis got off the Hocking train due here at 4:20 o'clock and went in the station to buy a ticket for Lima. He put the suitcase beside him and while he was talking about his ticket and the time of trains to the agent, some person picked up the case and walked away with it.

Clyde Howery reported to the police, Monday night, that two men had attempted to hold him up in front of the business place of W. E. Frye on west Center street about 10 o'clock. Howery gave a good description of the men and a short time later Andy O'Day and James Quigley were arrested at the union station and charges of drunkenness, loitering and suspicion were placed against them by arresting Officer Thompson. Tuesday, Howery, who is employed at the silk mills, was sent for to identify the men. When he reached the station he said they had made no attempt to hold him up, but had just asked for some tobacco and money. As the men had just been released Monday afternoon after having been before the mayor on similar charges, and having promised to leave the city, they were fined $25 each and to stand committed in the workhouse until the fine and costs are paid.

George Smith was arrested on north Main street, Monday afternoon, by Officer Babcock and a charge of drunkenness and begging was placed against him. Smith hails from Ostrander and claims to be seventy-eight years of age. When taken before the mayor he related an interesting tale of his life. He was on the verge of delirium tremens. Having no money he was sentenced to three months in the workhouse, the sentence being suspended on his promise to stay away from Marion.

ENGINEER MAKES SURVEY OF GROUND

The Elks Are Preparing To Bring a Suit.

Former County Engineer John Taggart, of Delaware, Tuesday made a survey of the ground owned by Marion Lodge, No. 32, B. P. O. E., on south State street, on which it is claimed, the south wall of the Grand opera-house stands.

There is some dispute as to the question of ownership of the land. Some time ago the Elks' lodge authorized the trustees to bring suit against the owners of the opera-house. Unless a satisfactory settlement is effected within the very near future, action will be instituted in the common pleas court.

Home from Florida.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Scofield, Dr. and Mrs. C. E. Sawyer, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Harding arrived home from Florida, Monday evening. Dr. Sawyer finds his health vastly improved by his southern stay.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Prendergast arrived home Tuesday night. They stopped in Cincinnati to bring home with them their younger son, Walter, who is quite restored to health after an eight-weeks' stay in a Cincinnati hospital.

London has completed the steel structure of its great stadium where the Olympia games are to be held this year. It is designed to accommodate 70,000 spectators.

SLAYS MOTHER FOR HER MONEY

Awful Deed of a Young Indiana Man.

CONFESSES TO HIS ATROCIOUS CRIME

Had Been Drinking and Needed the Money.

Goes into a Room Adjoining That in Which His Mother Is Cooking and Gets a Hammer—Slips Back Noiselessly and Hits Her in Head. Gets Bag of Money and Jewels Suspended to Her Neck.

Fort Wayne, Ind., March 23.—Grover C. Blake and Orsel Reynolds of Anderson, Ind., were arrested here on the charge of murdering Blake's mother at Anderson. Young Blake made a confession after his arrest, implicating Reynolds. He said he had been drinking with Reynolds and they both needed money. He went home and entered the kitchen, where his mother was cooking dinner, according to the confession, Reynolds standing guard outside. Blake says his mother accused him of having been drinking and he went into another room and got a hammer. He returned noiselessly, crept up behind her and struck her on the back of the head. She fell insensible. He says he then opened her dress and grabbed a bag she had fastened around her neck which contained money and jewelry. While he was up stairs changing his clothes he heard a scream. He returned to the kitchen and found Reynolds standing over his mother's body, hammer in hand.

Anderson's saloonists are the objects of the wrath of the community, which is worked up to a high pitch of excitement over the matricide. Mrs. Blake, who had pleaded with her boy in vain not to drink any more, had notified the saloons that they should not sell liquor to her boy again. They paid no attention to her warning, and her death by her son's hand while intoxicated is the result. When sober, Grover Blake was a model young man. At such times the neighbors say he was very attentive to his mother. But when drinking he almost invariably committed some crime, from stealing and forgery to assault. When he murdered his mother he was under indictment on the charge of forgery.

The authorities do not believe part of Blake's story, in which he connects Otto Reynolds with the crime. Reynolds says Blake told him his mother had given him the money willingly, and that he didn't know a murder had been committed. The police believe this story.

AROUND THE WORLD.

The rumors which have been current regarding the movements of the American fleet after leaving California are now confirmed. The voyage is to be extended around the world. When the festivities arranged at San Francisco are ended part of the vessels will go to Puget sound in order to give the states of Oregon and Washington a share in the satisfaction which the Pacific coast feels in the presence of the battleships.

On the 6th of July the vessels will turn their prows toward the Orient. They will conclude the greatest cruise in the annals of naval achievement. They will carry the greeting of continental United States to the insular possessions of an expanded country. Hawaii, Samoa and the Philippines will see the strength of the naval force of the nation. The itinerary will be so arranged as to bring the fleet to Manila for the annual fall target practice. It requires little stretch of the imagination to appreciate the effect upon these new parts of an imperial domain created by the visit of the American fleet.

The mere announcement of the intention of the government will excite interest the world over. There is reason to believe that the courtesies of the oriental lands will be extended with the same enthusiasm that South America displayed. Already Australia has sent its invitation of welcome, a friendly note reinforced by the warm expressions of the British ambassador. Melbourne and Sydney will vie with one another in their hospitality. A visit to this wonderful country of the south seas can not fail to increase the kindly feeling which now exists between it and the United States.

An official utterance from Tokyo calls the contemplated voyage a guaranty of the peace of the world and declares that it should finally silence all war talk. The opportunity for Japan is a great one. If it should follow the lead of Australia and invite the fleet to make it a visit the welcome once given to Perry might be cast forever in the shadow by the later greeting to the powerful vessels of the nation whose early efforts opened Japan to the world.

The comment of German naval critics upon the remarkable voyage from Norfolk to Magdalena bay shows the widespread interest in the fleet. That the trip should be completed ahead of schedule time without the disabling of a vessel is counted evidence of the splendid character of the ships and the administrative ability of their officers and men. The whole world will recognize American naval power if the longer voyage is made in the same creditable manner.

The statement of the commanding officer of the fleet that all the vessels are in first-class condition and ready for any emergency is borne out by the proposed itinerary. There is little time provided for docking or repairs. The program is a full one. Except for the necessary stops to coal, the plans seem to contemplate a world encircling trip with a minimum of delays.

Some time next winter the fleet will again be in the Atlantic waters of the United States, and what a welcome it will receive!—Chicago Tribune.

TESTS IN NAVY.

Three new cruisers just built by the government, the Chester, the Birmingham and the Salem, illustrate with remarkable fidelity the difference between theoretical and practical efficiency in our ships. These vessels of great speed on paper, with a wide radius of steaming power—also on paper—and many other virtues that appear in the official reports. They have had their trial trips, have developed twenty-four knots of speed—the Chester, if we are not mistaken, reached twenty-five and a fraction—and so far as the public can see they are warships of unusual value and importance.

They are called "scout cruisers"; and really it would seem that a vessel capable of making twenty-four knots and able to sweep over a vast area ought to be worth a great deal to our navy in time of war. What, however, are the facts now that these ships have come from the hands of the trial boards and are confronted by the emergencies of actual sea service? Many questions arise. For example, how far can these ships steam, what armament do they carry, and what becomes of their vaunted speed when they are removed from the measured course and committed to the open sea?

These are the real matters of importance. We know now, if we only suspected it before, that the performances of our ships on trial are purely artificial and can never be repeated. There is selected coal, there are special stokers and machinists, to say nothing of the weather, so that everything is cooked and primed for the occasion. The vessel makes the required time. Everybody is happy, champagne flows like water, once more the bureau of construction is vindicated, and there you are. Nothing remains but the delivery of the ship to those who have to navigate it, live in it and meet the expectations of the countless thousands who have read the reports of the trial and fondly believe everything they read.

So far as these new "scout cruisers" are concerned, we do not count upon any productions. They are lightly armed with 5 inch guns and 3 pounders, so of course they cannot fight. Why they can't run away successfully in bad weather remains to be seen, while as for their coming near we may imagine that where everything has been sacrificed to speed that speed, of course, the radius must be comparatively narrow. The rest we leave to the taste and fancy of the individual.

It seems to us, though, that as regards the navy we need changes in many things, especially when it comes to the appraisement of our ships. What they can do along a measured course, in good weather, with picked coal and selected handlers and all the rest of it, does not seem to be of any particular significance. We are not building vessels for parade as our understanding goes. We want to know exactly what they can do at sea, under normal circumstances, and this should be the standard of our measurement. While congress is in the mood to take great notice of the navy, as recent events would seem to indicate, why not pay some passing attention to the "trial tests"?—New York Sun.

THE GOLDEN EAGLE CLOTHES SHOP.

Acknowledged Leaders of Fashion.

The House that has successfully made a SPECIALTY of high class merchandise ever since its birth in Marion is justified in claiming SUPERIORITY in their particular line. The House that shows INDIVIDUAL and DISTINCT styles of suits and top coats surely deserves more consideration from the prospective purchaser than the house that only handles a cheap line of goods. We have made the good clothing our SPECIALTY; our one undivided thought.

The Star of Success to which we Hitch our Wagon of Progress.

It stands to reason that you should patronize such a house. WHO IS IT?

THE GOLDEN EAGLE CLOTHES SHOP.

"MANHATTAN"—THE QUALITY STORE.

CAN YOU

imagine anything more interesting to the good dresser than a "snappy" new SUIT OR TOP COAT? "Manhattan" clothes are this sort all good dressers say. Investigate for yourself.

THE MANHATTAN.

The charge of 35c per pair for laundering lace curtains is so trival when compared with the great amount of work and trouble saved you, that it is folly not to send them to

The Anthony Laundry.

Examiners' Report.

Report of the Examination of the Treasury of Marion County, O.

To the Probate Judge of Marion County, Ohio:

Pursuant to your appointment bearing date the 17th day of March, 1908, and after being duly qualified, we the undersigned, have counted the money in the treasury of Marion County, Ohio, and inspected and examined the books, records and vouchers thereof in accordance with the provisions of section 1130, R. S.; and it is hereby certified that the following is a true and accurate statement of the condition of said treasury as disclosed by said examination made on the 20th day of March, 1908, to-wit:

FUNDS.	Balances.	Overpayments.
Undivided General Tax	1,953 98	
Undivided Liquor Tax	197 49	
Undivided Cigarette Tax	87 33	
Dow Tax	1,966 45	
General County	7,319 78	
Judicial	8,383 89	
Bridge		2,732 68
Infirmary	26,289 49	
Children's Home	4,052 94	
Dog	2,425 27	
Soldiers' Relief	1,673 98	
Building	8,960 88	
County Debt	557 02	
County Ditch	22,028 91	
Election	2,237 57	
Teachers' Institute	67 47	
Auditor's Fee	441 41	
Treasurer's Fee	345 42	
Probate Judge's Fee	368 91	
Sheriff's Fee	240 85	
Clerk's Fee	466 25	
Recorder's Fee	766 08	
Individual Pike	11,457 68	
Township	785 30	
School	10,995 42	
Corporation	1,582 49	
State	1,950 15	
Fair Ground	1,704 28	
Circus License	80 00	
Special Pike		211 59
Road	326 25	
Miscellaneous Specials	242 57	
Fee Fund		348 00
Redemption Fund	51 97	
Peddlers License	56 00	
Julia Lyons Fund	737 12	
Laura Jamison Fund	657 59	
Special Ditch		17,672 05
Totals	130,694 68	21,364 32
Total balance	$130,694 68	Cash found in Treasury $ 3,771 01
Overpayments allowed	21,364 32	*Cash in following legal depositaries:
Net balance	99,330 31	Marion Savings Bank 21,057 85
Balance shown on Auditor's books	82,854 52	Fahey's Bank 21,942 41
Outstanding warrants paid	16,475 79	The City National Bank 17,945 31
Total cash balance	99,330 31	The Marion County Bank 17,701 89
Cash over in Treasury	7 21	The Marion National Bank 17,348 09
	99,337 52	Total cash in treasury and depositaries 99,337 52

(*Examiners should verify cash in depositaries by the treasurer's books and certificates of the officials of the several banks.)

REMARKS.

We would suggest to the County Auditor, County Treasurer and Board of Commissioners that some plan be devised for distribution of sum of $7.26 which appears as "Cash over in Treasury." This condition has existed for a number of years, the result of numerous small errors, probably in payment of warrants.

We find the bond of all the various County Officers in force filed and recorded with the proper officers.

We desire to thank W. C. Wottring, County Treasurer, and Chas L. Allen, County Auditor, together with their deputies, for courtesies shown during the examination.

Respectfully submitted,
HARRY O. SCRIBNER,
NOAH C. GAST,
Examiners.

Marion, Ohio, March 20, 1908.

THE STATE OF OHIO, MARION COUNTY, SS.

I, G. H. Foster, Judge and Ex-Officio Clerk of the Probate Court of Marion County, Ohio, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the report of Harry O. Scribner and Noah C. Gast, heretofore appointed by me in conformity to law to inspect and examine the books, records, etc., of the Treasury of said County.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and official seal of the Probate Court at Marion, Ohio, this 20th day of March, A. D. 1908.

G. H. FOSTER, Probate Judge.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NATIONAL MILL IS DESTROYED

Loss of $40,000 Suffered by Fire at Prospect.

MARION FIREMEN CALLED TO SCENE

A Wild Ride to the Relief of the Village.

Union Mill Is Saved with Great Difficulty—Residences Near the Burned Mill Are Saved by a Bucket Brigade—Entire Village Turns Out To Fight the Flames and Save All Property Possible.

The village of Prospect was visited by fire, Monday evening, which totally destroyed the Prospect National mill, damaged the Union mill and several of the nearest residences. The damage caused by the blaze is estimated in the neighborhood of $40,000. The mill destroyed is owned by an incorporated company composed of J. D. Owens, C. A. Owens, M. B. Owens, J. W. Jones, of Columbus, and F. D. Robinson, of Prospect, J. D. Owens having the controlling stock.

The mill was a three-story building with a large engine room to the rear and the cooper shop at the rear of the engine room. The fire originated in the cupola of the mill and was discovered shortly before 6 o'clock by Elmer Wyatt, the engineer at the mill. When discovered the fire had broken through the roof and secured considerable headway. Wyatt reported the fire to W. A. Smith, who conducts the hotel across the road. The alarm was sent out and all of the residents of the village knew of the blaze within a short time after it had been discovered. All of the fire fighters of the village turned out together with young boys and girls to save the surrounding buildings and the Union mill which is located just across the track from the scene of the blaze.

Before the fire worked its way to the lower portion of the mill, nearly all of the flour had been taken out and the books of the company saved. The Central fire department of this city was sent for to assist in saving the surrounding buildings. The department received the call at 6:10 o'clock and in a short time the chemical wagon of the Central department, the old fire engine and a number of the firemen and minute men were on flat cars enroute to the scene. The ride of the firemen was an exciting one, the switch engine which pulled the car to Prospect was given a speed test and the chemical wagon swayed back and forth on the car so that it required the efforts of all of the men to keep it from swinging off.

While the Marion department was making the run, the villagers were making a heroic effort to keep the fire from spreading. All of the buckets of the neighborhood were brought to use while with the hand pump a stream of water was thrown on the Union mill the whole side of which was burning at one time. With this hand pump the village firemen worked heroically and soon had the blaze at the Union mill extinguished. The residence of Frank Robinson, superintendent of the mill, caught fire many times, but was saved by a bucket brigade. The water thrown against the union mill was caught in buckets by spouts and this was used in extinguishing the blaze of a number of piles of ties along the Hocking Valley railroad.

When the fire broke out it was seen that the mill could never be saved and two cars of wheat and a car of flour which were standing on the side track, were moved into safety. When the fire broke out there were about 12,000 bushels of wheat in the bins of the mill. With great presence of mind, one of the employes of the mill opened the bins and let the wheat down. This kept the structure from burning under the bins and becoming top heavy so that it would fall to the east. Had this not been done the Union mill would probably have been destroyed.

The eight men who were employed at the mill had quit work but a short time before the blaze was discovered and before leaving a trip of inspection was made through the mill.

When the local department received the call, Sigbert Foster and G. W. Paddock, two of the local minute men, were sent for to attend the firing and running of the old engine. On reaching the scene the engine was soon in working order and, while it leaked to some extent and showed lack of use, it proved its worth. When the local department arrived at the scene, the hand pump with which the Prospect firemen did such fine work, was out of commission as a result of sand and gravel in the water. A line of hose was laid by the local department and a stream of water was thrown on the burning mill to keep the fire from raging and doing further damage. The local firemen worked at the place until 12 o'clock, and at the time of leaving the fire had burned out to such an extent that there was little danger to the surrounding houses or buildings.

On a recent trip of the state inspector, the latter reported that the National mill was one of the best equipped in the state for a mill of its size. The office of the mill was constructed partly of concrete blocks. Behind this was the machinery and milling room and to the rear of this the store room. With the exception of a small new addition, the mill and cupola was covered with galvanized iron. Under the mill was a seven-foot cellar. The mill was electrically wired in fine condition, having its own lighting plant. When the employes left the building shortly before the blaze was discovered, all of the lights had been turned off.

The mill and machinery were valued at about $25,000 and the contents about $15,000. Just how much is covered by insurance is not known, as Mr. Owens stated Tuesday that he generally had his things well insured. He carried the insurance in about ten different companies and, until the policies are looked over and the exact loss estimated, he will not know whether or not the insurance covers the loss.

The mill for its size was one of the most profitable in this section of the state. The capacity of the mill was 200 barrels a day and but little more than the day's output was in the mill. Nearly all of it was saved. The mill turned out the much advertised Clover Leaf flour. The output for the mill last year was 150,000 barrels, and the prospects for the present year were even greater. An order was received from a broker in the South, Saturday, stating that he wanted two cars of the flour at once and another loaded for shipping. The order further stated that if the flour retained its present standard, he would take all the mill could turn out.

When asked Tuesday whether or not the mill would be rebuilt, Mr. Owens stated that the company had just built up an enormous trade. The flour is the patent of F. D. Robinson, and unless the insurance companies rebuild the mill, the former company will undoubtedly rebuild on the former site and again make the flour.

When the news of the fire reached this city, the reports were exaggerated. The news spread rapidly that both mills were burning and the fire was beyond control of the firemen, and that several residences were on fire. These reports excited the local citizens and many drove down, some went in automobiles, while the Hocking Valley passenger, due at 7:15 o'clock, carried about 200 from here. A special car on the C. D. & M. left shortly after 7 o'clock and was crowded to its capacity. Many of the residents of Owen walked to the scene of the blaze.

EARNINGS OF SUGAR TRUST ARE LARGE

A Surplus of Two and a Half Million for Year.

New York, March 28.—The first report the American Sugar Refining company ever made has just been distributed among the stockholders. The sugar company's profit and loss account for 1907 shows net earnings of $8,749,191, dividends of seven per cent amounting to $8,299,939 and a surplus for the next year of $2,194,561.

MRS. DANIEL CALLAHAN AND MODERN SPEED CRAZE

Takes Her First Ride on Trolley Cars Last December and Now "Gads" About Quite a Bit.

Until last December Mrs. Daniel Callahan, of Clover avenue, seventy-nine years of age, had never taken a ride on any power-controlled vehicle of any kind. At that time she was induced to brave the dangers of a journey to town on a trolley car, since which time she has become quite a traveler by this means and

MRS. DANIEL CALLAHAN.

has lost any fear that she formerly entertained for street cars.

Since her initial trip Mrs. Callahan has been "gadding about" considerably, as she expressed it, having paid several visits to her other children in this city during the past winter. The health of the aged woman continues to be excellent and, beyond a slight cold, the first one this winter, she has been in excellent health and spirits ever since her first venture by rapid transit. Mrs. Callahan has developed some symptoms of the great American craze for extreme speed, but still remains too prudent to trust herself to the dangers of the steam roads, and declares with much determination that she will never break her resolve not to ride on them.

Mrs. Callahan had never in her life boarded a street car during the years that they were drawn by horse power. Mrs. Callahan's hearing is excellent, she being able to hear everything said in an ordinary tone of voice, while her eyes are so good that she uses glasses only when reading. Mrs. Callahan's parents came from Pennsylvania in the days of "prairie schooners." They settled in Knox county.

The aged lady's maiden name was Hannah Baker and she was married to Asa Queen in 1849. Her husband was wounded in action during the early days of the civil war and died at Camp Chase in 1862. In 1864 she was united in mariage with Daniel Callahan, who died in 1902. Mrs. Callahan has three children living, John Queen, of Clover street, with whom she makes her home; George Queen, of Fountain street, and Mrs. Belle Hipsher, who resides three and one-half miles north of town.

AN AGED RESIDENT CLAIMED BY DEATH

Mrs. Bridget Flaherty Dies After Long Illness.

RESIDES IN MARION FORTY-SIX YEARS

Leaves Two Grown Children and Brothers and Sister—Family Is Widely Scattered—Is Born in Ireland—The Funeral Services Were Held at St. Mary's Church.

Mrs. Bridget Flaherty, seventy years old, widow of Dominick Flaherty, died at her home at No. 672 Park street, Friday afternoon at 4:45 o'clock. She has been a resident of Marion county the past forty-six years.

The deceased was a native of Ireland. Her death was due to old age and complications, she having practically been an invalid for more than a year. She is survived by two children, John Flaherty, of Chicago, and Mrs. Mary Moriarty, of Marion, and five brothers and one sister, as follows: Michael Monahan, of Marion; Thomas Monahan, of Dayton; John Monahan, of Pittsburg; William Monahan, of Ireland; Peter Monahan and Mrs. Mary Kelly, of Sidney, Australia.

The funeral service was held at St. Mary's Catholic church, Monday morning at 8 o'clock.

YOUNG PEOPLE ARE JOINED IN MARRIAGE

Miss Vada Fields and Mr. Fred B. Scherff.

The marriage of Miss Vada Fields and Mr. Fred B. Scherff was celebrated at the home of Rev. J. P. Currin, of Vine street, Thursday evening March 19.

The bride is a charming young woman, who formerly resided at Richwood, where her parents conduct a hotel. The bridegroom is the youngest son of Mayor and Mrs. Louis Scherff. He is employed as a clerk in the freight office of the Big Four.

The young people left on a short trip to Cleveland and other points Thursday night.

THE CELEBRATION OF ANNIVERSARIES

An Ink Blotter Which Is a Great Curiosity.

Sunday at Agosta a double birthday anniversary was celebrated by Mrs. Alcy Ann Baker, of Agosta, and Deputy Sheriff A. C. Johnston, of Marion. The former was seventy-three years old and the latter fifty-three. They exchanged presents, Mrs. Baker presenting Mr. Johnston an ink blotter that is said to be more than 200 years old. The blotter is a great curiosity, powdered sand being used to absorb the ink.

WILL RESIDE ON A FARM NEAR WALDO

Miss Elsie Kaiser and Mr. Charles Overdorf Married.

Prospect, March 28. [Special.]—Miss Elsie Kaiser and Mr. Charles Overdorf were united in marriage by Rev. L. H. Harlenbunk at the Lutheran parsonage at 12 o'clock Sunday.

The young people will reside on a farm near Waldo.

FORMER LA RUE GIRL MEETS AWFUL DEATH

Throws Herself Under Wheels of Traction Car.

BODY IS GROUND ALMOST TO PULP

Mrs. Gertrude Seaver Takes Her Life in Cincinnati—Is a Sister of Eugene Smith, Formerly of the La Rue News—Unfortunate Leaves a Husband and Daughter.

Mrs. Gertrude Seaver, thirty-six years old, born and raised near La Rue, and a sister of Eugene Smith, formerly connected with the LaRue News, committed suicide in Cincinnati, Saturday, by throwing herself under the wheels of a westbound Cincinnati, Milford and Loveland traction car. Her mother, Mrs. Romilia Smith, was an eye-witness. The tragedy occurred at Erie avenue and Grace street.

The suicide was the wife of Bertram Seaver, who was employed as an inspector for a telephone company in Cincinnati. She was demented, her condition seemingly have been rendered worse after she had grown very enthusiastic at a religious meeting a number of weeks ago.

Mrs. Seaver had been taking treatment from Dr. Mary Connor, and, with her mother, had started for the doctor's office. She seemed rational. As the big traction car approached Mrs. Seaver got close to the track. Suddenly, as the car was about to pass, she screamed and deliberately threw herself beneath the wheels. Her body was ground almost to a pulp. The remains were removed to the morgue.

For weeks before she threw her body under the fast traction car, which was known as the Milford flyer, Mrs. Seaver had schemed to end her life. A little over a week ago she attempted to drink carbolic acid. She found the bottle about the house. Her husband managed to get the bottle away from her. She was closely watched as she had frequently threatened to kill herself. That she might be prevented from taking her life, Mrs. Smith went to live with her. Saturday morning, she detained her mother until the car was about due, then calmly walked to her awful death. She had informed herself as to the time the car arrived at Erie avenue and Grace street.

Mrs. Seaver is believed by the members of her family to have been inspired to carry out this plan of self-destruction by reading the story of the suicide of G. W. Whittington, an inmate of the College Hill sanatorium, who threw himself under the wheels of a car.

A four-year-old daughter survives.

JOINED IN MARRIAGE AT HOME OF BRIDE

Miss Ferne Martin and Mr. Ray Bending.

Miss Ferne Martin and Mr. Ray Bending, both residing east of Caledonia, were united in marriage Thursday evening March 19, at the home of the bride's parents.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. James Gray, of Caledonia, in the presence of about sixty of the relatives and friends of the contracting parties. At 8 o'clock, to the strains of the wedding march played by Miss Hazel Owen, the bride and groom took their positions in the front parlor, where the ring service was pronounced. Following the ceremony an elaborate wedding supper was served.

The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Martin. Both of the contracting parties are well known in this city. They will reside for the present with the groom's parents.

REV. J. F. MOUNTS DIES AT VAN WERT

A Venerable Minister Who Is Known Here.

A wide circle of friends in Marion and throughout Marion county will be grieved to learn of the death of Rev. James F. Mounts of Van Wert Sunday, March 15. Death was the result of an illness of several months.

Rev. Mr. Mounts was born near Prospect, December 17, 1824. He married Miss Ellen Landon a little more than fifty years ago and of this union five children were born. Mrs. Mounts died two years ago and but two children are living.

Rev. Mr. Mounts preached throughout Ohio during the period of his work for the church and enjoyed distinction as a church builder.

The funeral services were held at Van Wert last Tuesday.

YOUNG PEOPLE ARE JOINED IN MARRIAGE

Miss Wergoe and Mr. William Penrose.

Agosta, March 28.—[Special.]—Miss Orpha Wergoe and Mr. William Penrose, both residing about a mile and a half southeast of Agosta, were married Sunday evening at the office of R. E. Prettyman, justice of the peace at this place. Both parties are quite well known. They will reside on the farm of Mr. Penrose.

A STORE FOR MEN.

Copyright 1908 by Hart Schaffner & Marx

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes for You

YOU may as well understand at the beginning that if you want good clothes, you must go where they are for sale. You'll have no trouble finding a lot of clothes you dont want; the trouble with them is, you may think you want them until you begin to wear them; then you're sorry for yourself.

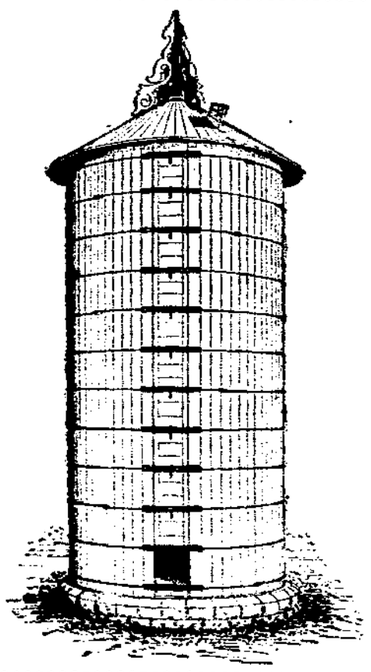
This Store is the Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes.

That means as high a standard of quality as we know how to set; it means all-wool quality in clothes, reliability in service, fine tailoring, perfect style. These clothes are made for us; the fabrics are exclusive for this store; you wont find any like them anywhere else.

You ought to see the new models in the Varsity sack suit—browns, tans, grays, fine stripes; the new, smart overcoats, top coats, auto coats, raincoats. We'll show you the finest line of good clothes ever made; or ever offered in this town.

You want our kind of clothes; and here they are for you, with plenty of other good things to wear—hats, shirts, underwear, hosiery, gloves, neckwear. We'll put the right thing before you, at right prices.

STRELITZS.



Are You Interested in a Silo?

If not, you will be if you will but investigate their merits. We do not believe any man ever had anything but success with a good, honestly built Silo. We handle one of the best, and can make you a very low price. We will be glad to give you a catalog and talk it over.

LUNDERGAN & GRAY.

Phone 417. 244 N. Main St.

Team Changes Hands.

W. M. Jackson sold a fine team of show horses valued at about $2,000 to J. C. and D. H. Harvey Friday. The horses have attracted a great deal of attention in the city for some time past.

Mr. Jackson will go to Salt Lake City and Nevada about April 1 and will remain in the West several months looking after his mining interests.

FARMERS—We want you to try this harness shop. Want you to see our extra good work harness that we make by hand. You will get the best harness ever—and the price will be right.

Try SIPLES—the North Main St.—Harness Man

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

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ARGUMENT IS MADE PUBLIC

Views Expressed by Judge Norcross in Competition.

ANOTHER TERM FOR PRESIDENT

The People's Right To Name Successor to Roosevelt.

The Views of President Roosevelt Are Worthy of Consideration, but Are Not Necessarily Conclusive as to Who Is To Succeed Him—Custom of the People as to the Selection of Chief Executive.

Washington, March 25.—United States Senator Jonathan Bourne, of Oregon, last night made public the argument by Judge Frank H. Norcross, associate justice of the supreme court of Nevada, on why President Roosevelt should have a "second elective term," and which won the $1,000 prize in the magazine competition on the subject, arranged by the senator.

Following is Judge Norcross' paper in part:

"The assertion that 'the sovereign people and not Theodore Roosevelt, the individual and public servant, will decide who shall be his successor,' is so manifest that it will not admit of argument to the contrary. The views of the president are entitled to the most respectful consideration, but they are not necessarily conclusive, even where the question is whether he shall succeed himself. If there is room for a difference of opinion as to fact or reason, or both, the good judgment of the whole people must be, and is, decisive.

Only to Elective Terms.

"The only custom that prevails in this country regarding the terms of office of our presidents, applies to elective terms. The president unquestionably does not come within the letter of this custom. If this custom is to undergo modification, Mr. Roosevelt certainly has not the right to all the say regarding that modification.

"The great mass of the American people are well pleased with the administration of President Roosevelt. They want him for two elective terms. Mr. Roosevelt has never been an advocate of short measure in any of his dealings with the people. There is neither reason nor consistency in his saying now that the people shall accept three and a half years as a full term when they are entitled to four.

"The only reason offered by the president why he will not again become a candidate, is that it will violate the 'substance' of the custom. As a matter of fact, the people will not have had the substance of two administrations of President Roosevelt at the close of his present term.

In Line With Delegation.

"In line with his solemn declaration, at Buffalo, to continue absolutely unbroken the policy of President McKinley, the president requested the members of the McKinley cabinet to remain at the head of their respective departments, and constitute his official family, as they had constituted his predecessors. This invitation was accepted. What Mr. Roosevelt is pleased to call his first term was, in reality, the second term of President McKinley by Theodore Roosevelt, acting in a capacity similar to that of an administrator with the will annexed. He never lost sight of his declaration at Buffalo. How then, can his reelection violate the substance any more than it does the form of the custom? It violates neither.

Mr. Roosevelt has not declared that he will decline the office should he receive the electoral vote of the nation. He is too good a soldier and too patriotic an American to refuse to obey the command of the people to stay in the harness until he finishes the good work he has inaugurated.

"The people are with him in the great work he has undertaken. They have the utmost faith in his honesty of purpose.

An Abiding Faith.

"They have an abiding faith in the ultimate good that will result to this nation from his persistent campaign against legal and moral wrongdoing. They comprehend the value of having such a man as chief executive.

"The policies of Roosevelt are in course of execution. Few, at this time, however, have reached ultimate conclusions. To place another man at the head of this government would mean, for some time to come, delay, uncertainty, if not possible disappointment in the successful carrying out of the problems of the government the president has essayed to solve.

"If President Roosevelt feels that he cannot consistently accept another nomination, the people will not insist that he do so. They will, however, insist that he be on hand when the time comes for his inauguration."

JAP GOVERNMENT EXERTING ITSELF

To Relieve the Present Financial Situation.

Tokyo, March 26.—The Japanese government is exerting itself to the utmost to relieve the country's financial situation which grows weekly more serious. The markets seem to have been literally wrung financially dry. Failures, which were at first confined principally to the banks and larger commercial houses and industrial companies, are now so numerous among the smaller tradesmen that it is difficult to keep track of them. March has been the worst month since the stringency began. Ten banks have closed their doors since the 1st

TWO MILLIONS IS VALUE OF ESTATE

A Farm in the Bronx Kept Intact by Widow.

New York, March 25.—Two million dollars is the estimate made today of the value of the estate left by Mrs. Rachel Purdy, the widowed recluse of West Farms, who died yesterday at the age of eighty-two. For twenty years, despite constant battles with corporations and real estate dealers, she had kept intact the farm in the Bronx left by her husband, Samuel Purdy, a prominent lawyer of his day, who on his deathbed enjoined his wife not to sell any of the land. As the result of his widow's tenacity in holding to the estate, it has doubled in value several times. So far as known only two relatives, nephews, survive Mrs. Purdy and they are expected to inherit the valuable estate.

AGREE TO AMENDMENTS TO THE FINANCIAL BILL

Aldrich Measure To Be Changed by the Committee.

Banks Must Pay for Government Deposits Secured Directly from the Treasury—New Provision as to Bank Reserves Kept on Hand.

Washington, March 26.—The senate committee on finance today agreed to accept the following amendments to the Aldrich financial bill:

Including Philippine government and municipal bonds in the class acceptable as security for the emergency circulation.

Requiring banks accepting deposits of government money directly from the treasury department to pay a tax of one per cent per annum upon the amount.

Amending the present regulations regarding the bank reserves as follows:

That after January 1, 1909, national banking associations located outside of reserve or central reserve cities, which are now required by law to keep a reserve equal to fifteen per cent of their deposit liabilities, shall hereafter hold in their own vaults four-fifths of such reserves, either in lawful money, as now required by law, or in the securities enumerated in section 2 of this act, which shall have been approved by the secretary of the treasury; provided, however, that not more than one-third of the reserves required to be kept in the vaults of such associations shall be held in such securities.

TRAFFICKING IN CERTIFICATES

Senator Beatty Declares His Belief in Meck Charges.

Columbus, O., March 25.—"I believe the evidence in the Meck investigation has proven there has been trafficking in school certificates and that a political ring exists in our state school system," declared Senator Beatty, of the investigating committee, today.

He made this statement following an informal meeting of himself, Senator Lamb and Representative Harlan. They met to consider the testimony offered by the witnesses who appeared during the hearings.

"I am supported in my views by both Senator Lamb and Representative Harlan," he said. "As to the charges of immorality, we want more time to consider. I for one will not sign any report whitewashing the state school officials. I think it quite probable two reports will be submitted.

TORPEDO BOATS TO ENTER COMMISSION

Fourth Torpedo Flotilla of Pacific Fleet.

Washington, March 25. The torpedo boats, Fox, Farragut and Blake were ordered placed in commission today, and with the Perry and Preble, they will constitute the fourth torpedo flotilla of the Pacific fleet.

The beauties of poverty can be seen only at a distance.

HOWE MEASURE CAUSES DEBATE

Gives the Committee Much Additional Power.

MAY PROBE ALL STATE OFFICERS

The Senate Finally Adopts the Measure.

How the Thomas Bank Inspection Bill Is Amended and Passed by the House—Has Overwhelming Majority—Its Provisions—The Atwell Initiative and Referendum Resolution Is in Conference.

Columbus, O., March 26.—After heated political debate the senate adopted the resolution of Mr. Howe empowering the senate committee appointed to investigate the state treasurer's office to extend its investigation to any or all of the executive departments or administrative divisions of the state government. The resolution was adopted by a bare constitutional majority, Senator Duvall (Rep.) of Jefferson county voting with the Democratic members of the senate for it. The Republican senators objected to the investigation being made by a partisan committee, there being two Democrats and one Republican on the committee investigating the state treasurer's office.

Senator Atwell's resolution providing for the submission of the initiative and referendum to a vote of the people will go to a conference committee. The senate, by a vote of 20 noes to 11 ayes, refused to concur in the house amendments. The house refused to recede and asked for a conference committee. It is understood the advocates of the initiative and referendum will ask the committee to strike out the house amendment requiring a majority of the votes cast at an election at which a measure is submitted to carry it, and provide that a majority of the votes cast upon the measure itself shall carry, providing that not less than 40 per cent of the vote cast at the election shall be cast for the measure.

Bank Bill Passes House.

The Thomas bank inspection bill passed the house by a vote of 90 to 3. If the bill becomes a law every state bank, private or incorporated, in Ohio, will be inspected at least once a year by a state examiner. The bill was considered by the house in committee of the whole, and when it rose and reported the bill for passage an amendment offered by Mr. Ackley of Noble, which sought to incorporate a provision establishing a deposit guaranty fund, was pending. The Ackley amendment was a copy of the Oklahoma law. Debate on the proposition was cut off on a point of order, and when the committee rose the amendment was carried to the table without a vote being taken upon it.

Among the important amendments adopted was one by Mr. Shuler of Montgomery, making it an offense punishable by a fine of $100 a day for a bank to fail to publish the report of an examination. The house also receded from the amendment adopted including building and loan companies along with private banks. The bill now goes to the senate, where the Mather banking bill is pending.

The Thomas bill as it passed the house codifies the present laws relating to the organization of banks which are classified as savings banks, commercial banks and trust companies. No bank can be organized with less than $25,000 capital, and 50 per cent of this must be paid in before it can commence business the remainder to be paid in monthly installments of 10 per cent. Hereafter all banks incorporated must be organized under the provisions of this act. All banks must keep a reserve equal in amount to 15 per cent of their total deposits. Six per cent of their time deposits must be held in cash.

The appointment of a bank superintendent is required to be made by the governor, and the superintendent may appoint such examiners and clerks as may from time to time be deemed necessary for the proper administration of the department.

More Bills Pass.

Columbus, O., March 26.—The house today passed the Stewart bill placing burial associations under the insurance department and requiring bond, also the Keats bill giving cities right to declare smoke a nuisance.

Lemon Commits suicide.

Port Clinton, O., March 25.—Thomas Lemon, seventy, a prominent resident of this city, committed suicide this Tuesday night by drowning in the Portage river.

Many women have discovered the secret of keeping secrets.

The elevator man doesn't think it wrong to run people down.

REPRESENTATIVE HOBSON, WHO SAYS AN ATTEMPT WAS MADE TO BRIBE HIM.

The sensation of the submarine boat investigation before the special congressional committee was the testimony of Representative Richmond Pearson Hobson, who said an attempt had been made to bribe him. Hobson declared that a representative of the Electric Boat company told him if he would support the company's claims the company in turn would use its influence to have him appointed a member of the committee on naval affairs. This testimony in part sustained the charges of undue lobbying made by Representative Lilley of Connecticut, but it met with a flat denial from representatives of the boat company.

GOVERNOR WILL NOT STOP THE EXECUTION

Chester Gillette Must Pay the Penalty for Murder.

His Mother Makes a Last Appeal to Governor Hughes, Who Declines To Interfere with Decision of the Court of Appeals.

Auburn, N. Y., March 26.—"Governor Hughes, Albany, New York: Can you say before God that you have no doubt of Chester's guilt? Please wire. If you cannot, then his blood will be upon your head. (Signed) His mother, No. 32 Seminary street."

"Executive Chamber, Albany, New York: Governor Hughes does not think himself justified in interfering with the decision of the court of appeals. (Signed) Robert H. Fuller, secretary for the governor."

The above telegram and answer tell the story of the last attempt of a heartbroken mother to save the life of her son who faces death in the electric chair in the prison here. When she last night received word from Albany that the governor had decided he could not interfere to rob the law of its vengeance for the brutal killing of "Billy" Brown, she refused to believe it. With her daughter, she knelt in prayer all night and then, hoping against hope, sent a final appeal to the governor. But it was all in vain, and, accompanied by Rev. Henry McIlvray, the condemned youth's pastor, she went to the prison today and told her son that all hope was now gone and that he must die. The interview between the mother and son was heartrending, although he bore up as bravely as he could. He said he would die calmly and tried his best to cheer his heartbroken parent.

Gillette will be executed next Monday morning at 6 o'clock. It has been customary in Auburn to execute condemned murderers on Tuesday, but it is now stated Gillette will be put to death on Monday. State Electrician Davis will have charge and so soon as the autopsy is performed, the body will be turned over to his relatives for burial.

JOHN W. STEWART GETS THE PLACE

Is Appointed United States Senator from Vermont.

St. Albans, Vt., March 25.—John W. Stewart, former governor of Vermont, was this afternoon appointed United States senator by Governor Proctor to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Governor Proctor's father, Senator Redfield Proctor.

Senator Stewart is now at Colorado Springs with his son, Phillip.

STOMACH ILLS WILL DISAPPEAR

Very quickly if you will only resort to the Bitters as soon as you notice the first symptom of distress. Thousands of persons, similarly afflicted, can tell you of its wonderful merit. But try it yourself and save a lot of unnecessary suffering.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

is widely used in cases of **Spring Fever, General Weakness, Colds, Grippe, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Costiveness and Malaria.** Refuse all substitutes.

JOHNSON IS DOMINANT IN DEMOCRATIC POLITICS

Has Sent the Reactionaries to the Tall Timber.

Welty Out of It, and the Progressives Are To Occupy the Saddle. Lucas Can Furnish an Attorney General for the State.

Columbus, O., March 26.—The impression left on the politicians by the Democratic ghost dance is that Mayor Johnson has won his fight for the progressives against Garber and the reactionaries. This name has been applied to the old Democratic bosses who for years have been using the party as a Democratic annex to the Republican machine, and getting hand-outs in the way of patronage from the Republican machine bosses. Garber's forced retirement is taken to mean that Welty is out of it for governor. Most of the Welty men switched to Harmon last night.

Johnson held a continuous reception yesterday and until midnight last night. He took no part in the ghost dance, and when the meeting broke up, held an impromptu reception in one of the rooms on the parlor floor of the Neil house.

There was much talk among Democrats last night of Judge L. W. Wachenheimer, of Toledo, for attorney general. Wachenheimer is prosecuting attorney of Lucas county, and is the man who successfully prosecuted the ice, lumber and brick trusts in Toledo, and landed the ice magnates in jail.

REICHSTAG BOYCOTT DECLARED OFF TODAY

Herr Groeber Has Made Apology Demanded.

Withdraws the Disagreeable Term, "Swine," and the Newspaper Fellows Go Back to Work—Von Buelow To Speak Tomorrow.

Berlin, March 25.—Chancellor Prince Von Buelow will address the Reichstag on Germany's colonial policy tomorrow. The reporters will "cover" his speech and the newspapers will print it.

Herr Groeber has said he was sorry he called the press representatives "swine" and everybody—except Herr Groeber—is satisfied.

To chancellor Von Buelow is given the credit for settling the newspapermen's strike. His colonial speech was all ready, the time was ripe for his delivery and he wanted to make it without loss of time. He cared a good deal more, however, about having the country know what he said than he did for the Reichstag's views.

So Von Buelow brought all kinds of pressure to bear on Centrist Leader Groeber to force an apology to the press. Finally he succumbed. The apology was read just before last night's adjournment. The newspaper men sent representatives to listen to it. These reported it satisfactory, and the reporters voted to return to work Thursday.

Did you ever hear a man with an obese bank balance say that the love of money was the root of all evil?

WILL RETURN FEBRUARY 22

That Is the Plan for the Battle Fleet.

PRESIDENT IS TO REVIEW IT

Target Practice Is Progressing Splendidly.

Nine of the Ships Have Already Completed Their Work—It Is Possible That the Maine and Alabama May Be Detached from the Fleet and Their Places Be Taken by Nebraska and Wisconsin.

Washington, March 25. — Admiral Robley Evans has reported that splendid progress was being made in the target practice at Magdalena bay. Nine of the ships have already completed their work. These are the Maine, Alabama, Illinois, Georgia, Louisiana, Minnesota, Ohio, Kentucky and Kearsarge. The impression prevails at the department that the Maine and Alabama may be detached from the fleet and their places taken by the Nebraska and Wisconsin. The two former ships may be in need of overhauling.

The fleet will visit China as well as Australia and Japan and will be home on Washington's birthday that President Roosevelt may participate in the welcome before his retirement from office ten days later.

In deciding at the cabinet session to accept the invitation extended by China, it was also determined that the limit of the social calls had been reached and that all other invitations, should any be extended, would be declined with appreciative and regretful "thanks." An earlier departure than July 6 from San Francisco is being contemplated in arranging the extended itinerary. This, however, will depend upon the repairs necessary when the ships reached that port.

MARRIAGE NO LONGER AN INDISSOLUBLE TIE

French Press Sees the End of It in New Law.

Measure Automatically Converts a Separation into a Divorce, If Either Party Decides It, After Three Years' Life Apart.

Paris, March 25.—In yesterday's final passage of the law automatically converting a separation into a divorce if either party desires it, after three years' life apart, the French press generally sees the end today of marriage as an indissoluble tie.

Such papers as have previously favored freer relations between the sexes speak of the law as all that could have been asked. Those which have voiced alarm at the growth of the divorce evil say the limit has at last been reached; that the severance of the marriage tie is frankly granted upon demand of either husband or wife and that "free union" has almost if not quite come.

Under the new statute a separation is granted for mere incompatibility of temperament, though it may be sought by but one party and only three years' wait is necessary to make the decree final.

The deputies passed the bill some time ago and the senate has now concurred in the vote.

COMMISSIONER GENERAL AT TOKYO EXPOSITION

Francis B. Loomis Will Be Named by President.

The Position Will Pay Six Thousand Dollars a Year—Half a Million To Be Appropriated for the Japanese Show.

Washington, March 25.—The president has decided to appoint former Assistant Secretary of State Francis B. Loomis to the position of commissioner general of the United States to the Tokyo exposition of 1912. The place will pay $6,000 a year, and will be created as soon as congress passes the bill appropriating $500,000 for our participation in the big Japanese show.

Since Loomis resigned from the state department immediately following his controversy with Herbert W. Bowen, United States minister to Venezuela, he has kept out of the public eye, but has had frequent conferences with the president.

The executive, who upheld him in the Bowen squabble, has a high regard for Loomis' ability.

THE STANDARD MAKES APPEAL

Wants the Fine of $29,240,000 Remitted.

FILES BRIEF IN COURT OF APPEALS

Nothing Startling in the Legal Presentation.

Saying That the Contention That the Elkins Law Was Repealed by the Hepburn Act Is Omitted, the Argument of the Standard's Attorneys Is Practically That Made Before Judge Landis in Chicago.

Chicago, March 26.—The Standard Oil company of Indiana, through its attorney, John S. Miller, filed in the United States circuit court of appeals the brief of the company in its appeal from the fine of $29,240,000 imposed by Judge K. M. Landis. The brief is a voluminous document, being one of the longest that has ever been filed in this jurisdiction. The document, however, presents nothing new in the big legal battle resulting from the government's charges that the company accepted rebates on shipments of oil from Whiting, Ind., to East St. Louis, Ill. The contention that the Elkins law was repealed by the Hepburn act is omitted from the brief, but with this exception every allegation made by the defense both during the trial of the case before Judge Landis and in the later endeavor for a new trial, is repeated.

Be sure to attend the grand opening of The Houghton-Merkel Company, April 10 and 11. Special prices on all vehicles and farm implements. Come and get a valuable red whip free. North Main street, Marion, Ohio. wky-2t

Wells, Stone Land Co., Ltd., Saginaw, Mich., offer 3000 acres of Michigan farming lands at $5 to $8 per acre. See their advertisement in another column.

LIVE STOCK AND GRAIN.

EAST BUFFALO—Cattle: Export cattle, $5 90@6 50; shipping steers, $5 50@5 90, butcher cattle, $5 40@5 90, heifers, $3 75@5 40; cows, $3 75@5 25; bulls, $3 25@5 00, milkers and springers, $20 00@60 00. Calves—Best, $7 00@7 75. Sheep and Lambs — Mixed sheep, $6 25@6 75; wethers, $7 00@7 25; ewes, $6 00@6 75, yearlings, $7 70@7 90; lambs, $7 00@8 90. Hogs — Heavies, mediums and Yorkers, $5 80@5 85; pigs, $5 25; stags, $3 25@4 25; roughs, $4 75@5 00.

CHICAGO—Cattle: Steers, $5 25@7 35; cows, $3 50@5 50; heifers, $3 40@5 75; bulls, $3 50@5 00; stockers and feeders, $3 25@5 10. Calves—$5 00@6 00. Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, $4 50@7 00; lambs, $6 50@8 25, yearlings, $7 00@7 60. Hogs—Choice heavy shipping, $5 45@5 50; butchers', $5 45@5 50, light mixed, $5 25@5 40; choice light, $5 40@5 50; packing, $4 80@5 45; pigs, $4 00@5 20. Wheat—No. 2 red, 69½@69¾c. Corn—No. 2, 63@63½c.

PITTSBURG — Cattle, Choice, $6 30@6 50; prime, $6 10@6 25; tidy butchers', $5 60@5 85; heifers, $3 50@5 50; cows, $2 50@5 00, bulls and stags, $3 50@5 25; fresh cows, $25 00@55 00. Calves—Veal, $6 00@7 75. Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, $6 75@7 00; good mixed, $6 40@6 70, lambs, $6 00@8 75; spring lambs, $10 00@14 00. Hogs—Heavy hogs, $5 75; mediums and heavy Yorkers, $5 80; light Yorkers, $5 65@5 70, pigs, $5 15@5 25.

CLEVELAND—Cattle: Dry-fed steers, $5 25@5 75; heifers, $4 00@5 25; cows, $2 50@4 50; bulls, $3 50@4 50; milkers and springers, $25 00@50 00. Calves—$7 25 down. Sheep and Lambs—Mixed sheep, $5 50@6 00, wethers, $6 00@6 50; ewes, $5 50@6 00; lambs, $6 00@8 50. Hogs—Yorkers, $5 65; pigs, $5 00; mediums, heavies and mixed, $5 65; roughs, $4 75@4 90, stags, $3 75@4 25.

CINCINNATI—Wheat: No 2 red, $1 00@1 00½. Corn—No 2, 66@66½c. Oats—No 2, 52@53½c. Rye — No. 2, 88@90c. Lard—$7 40@7 60. Bulk meats—$6 75. Bacon—$8 00. Hogs—$25@5 60. Cattle—$2 50@6 25. Sheep—$3 00@5 75. Lambs—$5 50@7 40.

TOLEDO — Wheat, 97½c; corn, 66c; oats, 55c; rye, 82½c; clover seed, $13 55.

CHICAGO PRODUCE.

Chicago, March 26.—Eggs—Extras 16; prime firsts 15; firsts 14, seconds 11@12.

Butter—Extras in creamery 28½; firsts 25@27; seconds 22@24; dairies, extras, 26.

Live poultry—Turkeys 14; chickens and springs 13; ducks 11½@12; geese $5@$7 per dozen.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Nancy Berry, vs., Add F. Berry and Libby Berry, his wife, A. Barron and the Ohio Farmers Insurance Company, a corporation.

In Court of Common Pleas Marion Ohio Case No. 11569. By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Marion County, Ohio and to me directed and delivered in the above named case, I will offer for sale at Public Auction at the door of the Court House in Marion County, Ohio, on the 28th day of April, A. D., 1908, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. of the said day the following described real estate situate in the Township of Montgomery, County of Marion and State of Ohio, to wit:

Situated in the Township of Montgomery County of Marion and State of Ohio and known as being the East part of the South half of the South half of the Southwest quarter of Section Twenty-four (24), Township five (5), South Range Thirteen (13) East, containing five (5) acres of land more or less.

Appraised at Two Hundred and fifteen Dollars.

Terms of Sale Cash on day of sale.

Dated at Marion Ohio, this 24th day of March A. D. 1908.

E. E. BROWN, Sheriff M. C. O.
By A. C. JOHNSTON, Deputy.
Crissinger & Guthery, Plaintiff's Attys.
m-3. 45-wk-f-5

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THE MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT

Calls Attention to Certain Measures Needing Action.

MESSAGE SUBMITTED LAST WEDNESDAY

Child Labor Should Be Prohibited by Nation.

Recommendation for the Immediate Reenactment of an Employers' Liability Law Drawn To Conform to the Recent Decision of the Supreme Court—Other Recommendations as to Injunctions.

Washington, March 25.—President Roosevelt today sent a message to congress in which he urges important amendments to the interstate commerce law, and especially to the anti-trust act, which act he terms a most unwisely drawn statute. He says that in the modern industrial world combinations are absolutely necessary among business men and laboring men, and that it is "mischievous to keep on the statute books, unmodified, a law like the anti-trust act, which, while in practice is only partially effective against vicious combinations, has nevertheless in theory been construed so as sweepingly to prohibit every combination for the transaction of modern business." The president declares modification is earnestly needed, for the sake of the business man, the toiler and the farmer.

Attention is again called to the child labor evil, the president suggesting that a child labor bill be passed for the District of Columbia. An employers' liability act, drawn to conform to the recent decision of the supreme court, is advocated, and recommendations already made by the chief magistrate concerning injunctions in labor disputes are renewed. The president makes reference to strikes, which he holds to be legal, but declares nothing should be done to legalize either a blacklist or boycott.

Mr. Roosevelt also urges the enactment of financial legislation before the close of the present session, also the establishment of postal savings banks. He believes the time at hand when the country should prepare for tariff revision, and suggests that provision be made for the collection of data for the benefit of the next congress. He recommends one change in the tariff forthwith, viz., the placing of wood pulp on the free list.

Following is the president's message:

The Message.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I call your attention to certain measures as to which I think there should be action by the congress before the close of the present session. There is ample time for their consideration. As regards most if not all of the matters, bills have been introduced into one or the other of the two houses, and it is not too much to hope that action will be taken one way or the other on these bills at the present session. In my messages to previous congresses, I have repeatedly suggested action on most of these measures.

Child labor should be prohibited throughout the nation. At least a model child-labor bill should be passed for the District of Columbia. It is unfortunate that in the one place solely dependent upon congress for its legislation there should be no law whatever to protect children by forbidding or regulating their labor.

Employers' Liability Act.

I renew my recommendation for the immediate reenactment of an employers' liability law, drawn to conform to the recent decision of the supreme court. Within the limits indicated by the court, the law should be made thorough and comprehensive, and the protection it affords should embrace every class of employee to which the power of the congress can extend.

In addition to a liability law protecting the employees of common carriers, the government should show its good faith by enacting a further law giving compensation to its own employees for injury or death incurred in its service. It is a reproach to us as a nation that in both federal and state legislation we have afforded less protection to public and private employees than any other industrial country of the world.

I also urge that action be taken along the line of the recommendations I have already made concerning injunctions in labor disputes. No temporary restraining order should be issued by any court without notice and the petition for a permanent injunction upon which such temporary restraining order has been issued should be heard by the court issuing the same within a reasonable time—say, not to exceed a week or thereabouts from the date when the order was issued. It is worth considering whether it would not give greater popular confidence in the impartiality of sentences for contempt if it was required that the issue should be decided by another judge than the one issuing the injunction, except where the contempt is committed in the presence of the court, or in other case of urgency.

Interstate Commerce Law.

I again call attention to the urgent need of amending the interstate commerce law and especially the anti-trust law along the lines indicated in my last message. The interstate commerce law should be amended so as to give railroads the right to make traffic agreements, subject to these agreements being approved by the interstate Commerce commission and published in all of their details. The commission should also be given the power to make public and to pass upon the issuance of all securities hereafter issued by railroads doing an interstate commerce business.

A law should be passed providing in effect that when a federal court determines to place a common carrier or other public utility concern under the control of a receivership, the attorney general should have the right to nominate at least one of the receivers; or else in some other way the interests of the stockholders should be consulted, so that the management may not be wholly redelivered to the man or men the failure of whose policy may have necessitated the creation of the receivership. Receiverships should be used, not to operate roads, but as speedily as possible to pay their debts and return them to the proper owners.

In addition to the reasons I have already urged on your attention, it has now become important that there should be an amendment of the anti-trust law, because of the uncertainty as to how this law affects combinations among labor men and farmers, if the combination has any tendency to restrict interstate commerce. All of these combinations, if and while existing for and engaged in the promotion of innocent and proper purposes, should be recognized as legal.

Unwisely Drawn Law.

As I have repeatedly pointed out, this anti-trust law was a most unwisely drawn statute. It was perhaps inevitable that in feeling after the right remedy the first attempts to provide such should be crude; and it was absolutely imperative that some legislation should be passed to control, in the interest of the public, the business use of the enormous aggregations of corporate wealth that are so marked a feature of the modern industrial world. But the present anti-trust law, in its construction and working, has exemplified only too well the kind of legislation which, under the guise of being thoroughgoing, is drawn up in such sweeping form as to become either ineffective or else mischevious.

In the modern industrial world combinations are absolutely necessary; they are necessary among business men, they are necessary among laboring men, they are becoming more and more necessary among farmers. Some of these combinations are among the most powerful of all instruments for wrongdoing. Others offer the only effective way of meeting actual business needs. It is mischevious and unwholesome to keep upon the statute books unmodified a law, like the anti-trust law, which, while in practice only partially effective against vicious combinations, has nevertheless in theory been construed so as sweepingly to prohibit every combination for the transaction of modern business. Some real good has resulted from this law. But the time has come when it is imperative to modify it. Such modification is urgently needed for the sake of the business men of the country, for the sake of the wage-workers, and for the sake of the farmers. The congress can not afford to leave it on the statute books in its present shape.

May Involve Labor.

It has now become uncertain how far this law may involve all labor organizations and farmers' organizations, as well as all business organizations, in conflict with the law; or, if we secure literal compliance with the law, how far it may result in the destruction of the organizations necessary for the transaction of modern business, as well as of all labor organizations and farmers' organizations, completely check the wise movement for securing business cooperation among farmers, and put back half a century the progress of the movement for the betterment of labor. A bill has been presented in the congress to remedy this situation. A bill such measure as this bill is needed in the interest of all engaged in the industries which are essential to the country's well-being. I do not pretend to say the exact shape that the bill should take, and the suggestions I make to offer are tentative; and my views would apply equally to any other measure which would achieve the desired end. Bearing this in mind, I would suggest, merely as an illustration, the following changes in the present law:

The substantive part of the anti-trust law should remain as at present; that is, every contract in restraint of trade or commerce among the several states or with foreign nations should continue to be declared illegal; provided, however, that some proper governmental authority—such as the commissioner of corporations acting under the secretary of commerce and labor—be allowed to pass on any such contracts. Probably the best method of providing for this would be to enact that any contract, subject to the prohibition contained in the anti-trust law, into which it was desired to enter, might be filed with the bureau of corporations or other appropriate executive body. This would provide publicity. Within, say, sixty days of the filing—which period could be extended by order of the department whenever for any reason it did not give the department sufficient time for a thorough examination—the executive department having power might forbid the contract, which would then become subject to the provisions of the anti-trust law, if at all in restraint of trade.

Unreasonable Restraint.

If no such prohibition was issued, the contract would then only be liable to attack on the ground that it constituted an unreasonable restraint of trade. Whenever the period of filing had passed without any such prohibition, the contracts or combinations could be disapproved or forbidden only after notice and hearing with a reasonable provisiln for summary review on appeal by the courts. Labor organizations, farmers' organizations, and other organizations not organized for purposes of profit, should be allowed to register under the law by giving the location of the head office, the charter and by-laws, and the names and addresses of their principal officers. In the interest of all these organizations—business, labor, and farmers' organizations alike—the present provision permitting the recovery of threefold damages should be abolished, and as a substitute therefore the right of recovery allowed for should be only the damages sustained by the plaintiff and the cost of suit, including a reasonable attorney's fee.

The law should not affect pending suits; a short statute of limitations should be provided, so far as the past is concerned, not to exceed a year. Moreover, and even more in the interest of labor than of business combinations, all such suits brought for causes of action heretofore occurred should be brought only if the contract or combination complained of was unfair or unreasonable. It may be well to remember that all of the suits hitherto brought by the government under the anti-trust law have been in cases where the combination or contract was in fact unfair, unreasonable, and against the public interest.

To Encourage Trade.

It is important that we should encourage trade agreements between employer and employe where they are just and fair. A strike is a clumsy weapon for righting wrongs done to labor, and we should extend conciliation and arbitration as a substitute for strikes. Moreover, violence, disorder, and coercion, when committed in connection with strikes should be as promptly and as sternly repressed as when committed in any other connection. But strikes themselves are, and should be, recognized to be entirely legal. Combinations of workingmen have a peculiar reason for their existence. The very wealthy individual employer, and still more the very wealthy corporation, stand at an enormous advantage when compared to the individual workingman; and while there are many cases where it may not be necessary for laborers to form a union, in many other cases it is indispensable, for otherwise the thousands of small units, the thousands of individual workingmen, will be left helpless in their dealings with the one big unit, the big individual or corporate employer.

Twenty-two years ago, by the act of June 29, 1886, trades unions were recognized by law, and the right of laboring people to combine for all lawful purposes was formally recognized, this right including combination for mutual protection and benefits, the regulation of wages, hours and conditions of labor, and the protection of the individual rights of the workmen in the prosecution of their trade or trades; and in the act of June 1, 1898, strikes were recognized as legal in the same provision that forbade participation in or instigation of force of violence against persons or property, or the attempt to prevent others from working, by violence, threat, or intimidation. The business man must be protected in person and property, and so must the farmer and the wageworker; and as regards all alike, the right of peaceful combination for all lawful purposes should be explicitly recognized.

Right To Combine.

The right of employers to combine and contract with one another, and with their employees should be explicitly recognized; and so should the right of the employees to combine and to contract with one another and with the employers, and to seek peaceably to persuade others to accept their views, and to strike for the purpose of peaceably obtaining from employers satisfactory terms for their labor. Nothing should be done to legalize either a blacklist or a boycott that would be illegal at common law; this being the type of boycott defined and condemned by the Anthracite Strike commission.

The question of financial legislation is now receiving such attention in both houses that we have a right to expect action before the close of the session. It is urgently necessary that there should be such action. Moreover, action should be taken to establish postal savings banks. These postal savings banks are imperatively needed for the benefit of the wage-workers and men of small means, and will be a valuable adjunct to our whole financial system.

The time has come when we should prepare for a revision of the tariff. This should be, and indeed must be, preceded by careful investigation. It is peculiarly the province of the congress and not of the president, and indeed peculiarly the province of the house of representatives, to originate a tariff bill and to determine upon its terms; and this I fully realize. Yet it seems to me that before the close of this session provision should be made for collecting full material which will enable the congress elected next fall to act immediately after it comes into existence. This would necessitate some action by the congress at its present session, perhaps in the shape of directing the proper committee to gather the necessary information, both through the committee itself and through government agents who should report to the committee and should lay before it the facts which would permit it to act with prompt and intelligent fairness. These government agents, if it is not deemed wise to appoint individuals from outside the public service, might with advantage be members of the executive departments, designated by the president, on his own motion or on the request of the committee, to act with it.

Could Well Be Made.

I am of the opinion, however, that one change in the tariff could with advantage be made forthwith. Our forests need every protection, and one method of protecting them would be to put upon the free list wood pulp, with a corresponding reduction upon paper made from wood pulp, when they come from any country that does not put an export duty upon them.

Ample provision should be made for a permanent waterways commission, with whatever power is required to make it effective. The reasonable expectation of the people will not be met unless the congress provides at this session for the beginning and prosecution of the actual work of waterway improvement and control. The congress should recognize in fullest fashion the fact that the subject of the conservation of our natural resources, with which this commission deals, is literally vital for the future of the nation.

Numerous bills granting water-power rights on navigable streams have been introduced. None of them give the government the right to make a reasonable charge for the valuable privileges so granted, in spite of the fact that these water-power privileges are equivalent to many thousands of acres of the best coal lands for their production of power. Nor is any definite time limit set, as should always be done in such cases. I shall be obliged hereafter, in accordance with the policy stated in a recent message, to veto any water-power bill which does not provide for a time limit and for the right of the president or of the secretary concerned to fix and collect such a charge as he may find to be just and reasonable in each case.

Theodore Roosevelt.

The White House, March 25, 1908.

SALVOS OF COURTESY.

Many thousands of dollars are paid out of the United States treasury annually for courtesy salutes. When some alleged dignitary visits a warship, he has to be banged over with salvos of artillery, according to his rank. This is going on all over the earth every day. It would be very interesting to know how much this rank courtesy business costs the country every year.

Attention has been called to the salute of twenty-one guns fired by each of the ten ships of the Pacific flotilla as it steamed away from the shores of Peru. This made 336 salutes. It has been estimated that these salutes would cost enough money to feed 180,000 unemployed for one day; or it would feed 5000 people for a whole month. If we had had in Columbus the amount required for those 336 salutes all the men and women out of work in this city could have been fed all winter.

We assume, of course, that the estimate of the cost by an esteemed contemporary is correct, and we make plain application of the figures in order that the people may know how much all such extravagance costs, and who are the ones that suffer.

It is suggested that one ship firing twenty-one guns would have been sufficient, but no, it was thought necessary to impress the Peruvians with a sense of our glory by making as much noise as possible.—Ohio ournal.

The man who can carry all his religion in his head never lets it bother his hands.

The hurt resulting from falling in love is apt to be painful—for a short time.

LEGISLATION URGED BY THE PRESIDENT

Attitude of the Democrats in the House Is Defined.

A STATEMENT BY WILLIAMS

Minority Leader Declares That If a Score of Republican House Votes Is Delivered, the Good Things Urged by Roosevelt Will Be Put Through—Democratic Demands.

Washington, March 27.—The attitude of the Democratic party in the house towards legislation urged by the president is defined in a statement issued by the minority leader, Representative Williams of Mississippi. The statement describes what Republican legislation the Democrats will support, what they will oppose and what concessions they demand on the part of the majority as the price of refraining from an organized filibuster throughout the remainder of the session. Mr. Williams opens his statement by saying:

"Some things in President Roosevelt's recent message are so immediately important to the interests of the entire country as to pass the bounds of partisanship and to make it feasible, if not necessary, for me to say something concerning them with the view of assuring the president himself and reasonably inclined Republican members of the house and the country of the support and indorsement or the opposition of the Democratic minority. Insofar as the things urged by the president are good things, I would like the country to know that all he has to do is to deliver 20 or 25 Republican house votes in favor of them. These, conjoined with the solid Democratic vote, will put them through."

Mr. Williams notes the following measures as ones which will "command virtually the solid Democratic vote within constitutional limits:" To compel publication of campaign contributions; prohibition of child labor in the District of Columbia and the territories; an employers' liability bill drawn to conform to the recent decisions of the supreme court; federal liability to government employes; a law to prohibit the issuance of injunctions without notice to the party enjoined; removal of the tariff on wood pulp and printing paper; imposition of a Federal charge for every waterpower right granted on a navigable stream. Principles and bills urged by the president with which Mr. Williams, as minority leader, takes issue are enumerated as follows: The penalizing of the boycott. The right of the attorney general to nominate receivers when common carriers are thrown into the hands of a receiver. The modification of the Sherman anti-trust law so as to permit within limitation the maintenance of trusts and the making of trade agreements between combinations of capital. The appointment of a commission to prepare data for a revision of the tariff.

After quoting President Roosevelt's declaration that "nothing should be done to legalize a black list or boycott that would be illegal at common law," Mr. Williams says: "It is a sad commentary upon this utterance of his that while the federal courts have held that a boycott is a combination in restraint of trade and therefore illegal, they have virtually upheld the employer in his assertion of a right to blacklist; because one federal court went so far as to say that because the employer had a right to discharge without giving notice at all, therefore he had a right to discharge because the discharged man was a member of a labor union. It is a poor rule that does not work both ways.

"The president's idea of letting the substantial part of the anti-trust law remain as it is, but giving to some branch of the executive government authority to determine when a trust is a good trust and when it is a bad one, in effect to license one and to restrain another, is so very vicious in its ultimate effects if adopted, that it would seem that no friend of a well ordered government could stand for it."

Mansion Burns.

Columbus, O., March 27.—Fire destroyed the residence of J. S. Ralston, president of the Ralston Steel Car company, located on East Broad street. Loss $25,000.

THIS AND THAT

Will Milpoan of Baileyville, Monroe county, O., accidentally shot himself and died a few hours later.

At Winchester, Ky., a loss of $75,000 was sustained by fire, several of the best buildings in the heart of the city being consumed.

One man, Andrew Tousel, was instantly killed and two others seriously injured by the caving in of a wall of a building at Peoria, Ill.

Night riders are blamed for the destruction of the big tobacco warehouse of T. S. Hamilton & Company, which burned at Covington, Ky. The total fire loss will reach $100,000.

Charles Cook and his girl wife, Lila Jane Cook, and Joe White, were held to the grand jury at Wheeling, W. Va., for first degree murder. It is charged they killed and robbed Charles Bennett, a book agent.

SOME WALDO NEWS NOTES GATHERED DURING WEEK

Little Items of Interest from the Village.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Overdorf Will Make Future Home on a Farm Near the Village—Ellis Gast Will Move to Near Prospect.

Waldo, March 27.—[Special.]—Mrs. Maria Smith and Miss Iva Smith of Tiffin visited friends at Ostrander from Wednesday until Saturday.

Miss Ethel Cook spent several days of the past week at Marion.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Michels and son, Robert, visited in Marion, Friday.

Peter Boger, of Marion, was in Waldo, Friday, calling on old friends.

Miss Mabel Scott, of Athens, will be with Mrs. Gale Bendict for the next three months, in connection with the millinery store as trimmer.

Miss Spray McWilliams, of Marion, was the guest of Miss Vivian Knickle Saturday and Sunday.

Robert Dombaugh, of Marion, visited at the home of his uncle, Dr. Robert Dombaugh over Saturday and Sunday.

Harry Coleman, of Marion, spent Saturday and Sunday with friends at this place.

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Hipple, of Marion, visited over Sunday with Mrs. Hipple's mother, Mrs. Nancy Coleman.

Miss Clare Siboult, of Marion, spent Sunday with her grandmother, Mrs. B. J. Carbaugh.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sclanders and Miss Millie Biggerstaff, of Prospect, were guests over Sunday at the home of Mrs. Mary Sclanders.

Miss Blanche Porterfield, of near Marion, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Newton Porterfield, Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Bertha Augustine visited in Marion, Monday and Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Overdorf, who were recently married, will live in the house with Mrs. Hannah Kraner. Mr. Overdorf will have charge of Mrs. Kraner's farm for the coming year.

Ellis Gast, who has been living east of town on the farm owned by Peter Moyer, will move to a farm near Prospect the first of April.

Charles Howell, of Delaware, was in town over Sunday.

Hoke Donithen, of Marion, visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Donithen, over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Strimo and son, Darrel, of Columbus, were at Waldo, Sunday, in attendance at the Kiser and Overdorf wedding. Mr. Strimo returned to Columbus, Sunday, but Mrs. Strimo remained to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. Overdorf, several days.

Mr. and Mrs. John Smith, Mrs. Maria Smith and Miss Iva Smith attended the funeral of Edward Robinson at Carey, Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Phelps, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Dodge and Miss Landon of Marion, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Larin Hipsher, east of town, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Culp, of Ostrander, were guests of Mrs. Maria Smith, over Sunday.

Alpha Leonhard, of Ft. Recovery, who has been visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Augustine and other relatives, returned to his home Monday.

William Fralick, who is a student at Ada university, is home on his vacation.

J. F. Brundige has returned from Chicago, where he went for the purpose of buying stock.

D. Benedict was a Prospect visitor Wednesday.

William Gabler and Edward Wilson were in Marion on business, Tuesday.

Dr. and Mrs. B. D. Osborn and son, Arthur, were visitors at Prospect, Wednesday.

Mrs. Eliza High, of Marion, is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Miles.

The Ladies' Aid society of the Reformed church held its regular meeting at the home of Mrs. William Michel, Wednesday.

Mrs. Patience Winsor, of Syracuse, Indiana, a former resident of this place, is visiting her sister Mrs. W. M. Shank of this vicinity.

Entrees For Transcontinental Race.

Denver will contribute a rider in the great transcontinental endurance race for horses, starting from Portland, Ore., and ending in Washington, says the Denver Post. The rider is Charles D. Lancaster, who has made his home in Denver for three years. He bears the reputation of being an excellent cross country rider. He has received the offer of a mount on Sunshine, which will be entered by Colonel N. H. Brown of St. Louis. Mr. Lancaster has ridden Sunshine in a number of cross country tests and thinks he has a good chance of winning the big race. Other horses entered will be Homer Davenport's Arabian, Masoud, and General John B. Castleman's Kentucky saddler, Carolina, which has an enviable record for endurance.

The reason some men like to go home at night is because of the pleasure it gives them to go away again the next morning.—Chicago News.

DOMESTIC WATER SUPPLY OF STATE

Ohio Board of Health Is Given Full Control.

SENATE PASSES BENSE BILL

Way Cleared by the House For the Gayman Taxation Resolution. Right of Eminent Domain Given to Interurbans in Bill Passed by the Senate—Legislative News.

Columbus, O., March 27.—The senate amended and passed the house bill by Mr. Bense of Ottawa, giving the state board of health full control over the domestic water supply of the state. The bill as it passed the senate provides that the state board of health may investigate complaints of impurity in the water supply of any municipality or of pollution of streams used as a source of water supply. The board may recommend to the governor and attorney general such changes or improvements as may be deemed necessary, and they shall notify the municipality and specify the time within which their orders shall be complied with. Provision is made for an appeal to a board of arbitration consisting of expert sanitary engineers, the state and municipality each to appoint one and these two to select the third. The decision of this board is to be final. The bill also gives to the state board of health power to regulate the operation of sewage plants through local officials when complaint is made that these are a source of pollution. A fine of $500 a day may be imposed upon local authorities or persons or corporations for failure to comply with an order of the board, but the same may be remitted by the attorney general.

Doubts regarding Gayman's resolution, which provides for submission of the proposed constitutional amendment giving the general assembly power to classify property for the purposes of taxation to a vote of the people, were cleared away by the house. When the Gayman resolution was adopted several weeks ago a motion was made to reconsider the vote, and that has been pending ever since. The resolution went on the calendar in its regular order and when it came up the motion to reconsider was, upon motion of Mr. Wertz of Wayne laid upon the table by a viva voce vote. All that now remains to make the resolution effective is the signature of the speaker of the house and the president of the senate. The proposed amendment will be voted upon at the election in November.

Superintendents of public schools who act as sales agents, either directly or indirectly, for text book publishers, shall forfeit their offices. Legislation to this effect was passed by the house. It is the first tangible result of the legislative school investigation instigated by Senator Meck. This provision was introduced by Representative Little, a member of the investigating committee, in the form of an amendment to the Shauklland bill that requires a vote of five-sixths instead of three-fourths of the members of a school board to make a change of text books oftener than once in five years.

The senate passed the Patterson bill, amending the law giving the right of eminent domain to interurban roads. It makes clear that the rights shall not extend to the streets and alleys of municipalities and that the interurban companies must get the right to use these thoroughfares same as street railway companies.

The Braun house bill, which requires the building of county hospitals for the care of persons afflicted with tuberculosis, passed the senate without amendment and now goes to the governor. The bill prohibits persons afflicted with tuberculosis being kept in any county infirmary, and authorizes the commissioners to issue bonds for the construction of hospitals for them.

The senate passed the bill by Senator Pollock of Stark county, providing for the appointment of a commission of seven members, three miners and three operators and the state inspector of mines, to investigate and report legislation for the protection of life and the safety of the mines.

Senator Hafner, the Democratic leader in the senate, served notice on the house that no more house bills would be reported by senate committees until the house agrees to put all senate bills at head of its calendar.

Hart Returns to England.

Pekin, March 27.—Sir Robert Hart, who is returning to England after many years at the head of the Chinese maritime customs, was received in farewell audience by the emperor and the dowager empress of China. Sir Robert has been fully 54 years in the service of the Chinese government. The audience was of unusual duration. The empress cordially thanked Sir Robert for his services to the country and made him a number of gifts. The emperor also manifested his appreciation.

Two for Taft.

Osborne, Kas., March 27.—Charles W. Landis and Otis L. Benton were today elected delegates from the Sixth congressional district to the national Republican convention and instructed to vote for Taft.

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MARION WEEKLY STAR.

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BY W. G. HARDING.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

SATURDAY - - - - MARCH 28

In fact, we would be willing to offer some odds that the night riders haven't the nerve to try to destroy Colonel Watterson's famous mint bed.

How different are boys and men. Monday a ten-year-old gambler fatally kicked a lad two years younger to whom he had lost his marbles. Now had he been a man and lost his money, he would have done his utmost to act as if it was his firm conviction that that was all money was made for—and then probably gone home and beaten his wife.

A good many of us have mighty little use for the Japs, but that doesn't prevent us sorrowing when we read of hundreds of them dying in an accident at sea.

Too bad, too bad! Why couldn't Rear Admiral Sperry have escaped that handicap of "Fightin' Chuck?"

John Chinaman wants the battle fleet to call on him. John proposes to show the Mikado that he isn't the only pebble on the beach.

The Nashville Tennessean is of the opinion that those quints recently born in the southern part of the state were needed to keep up the supply of politicians. Not on your life. Those quints were imaginary, and Ohio is not the state of imaginary politicians.

An esteemed exchange points out that Bryan is forty-eight; Roosevelt, forty-nine, and Taft, fifty, which is another way of throwing the hooks into old Doc. Osler.

The Washington Post can't understand how Senator Foraker can fail to be amused when he sees "his Brownsville platform appropriated plank by plank in broad daylight while the colored population is busy listening to the kind things the administration is saying about it." Still the senator can't complain he didn't have notice, after all Colonel Bryan has said on the subject of denuded clotheslines.

It's a pity Colonel Henry Watterson can't forego his annihilating broadsides against New York's "100" long enough to do a few things to the night riders.

Then too, the president may have been influenced in concluding not to call that special session of congress till next spring by the thought that possibly many of the congressmen might have business at home needing their attention.

Naturally, those St. Louis people would conclude that any man was crazy to give away money with which he might have bought beer.

Anna Gould might as well realize, first as last, that she will either have to give up Helio or American sympathy; she can't have both.

So much fuss is being made, officially, over the fact that the fleet is to visit Japan that one might be led to believe there was some ground in the past for this talk about war.

Same old story! One may ride twenty miles in Chicago for a nickel, but the fellow who wants to get that distance from the town has to whack up the regular fare.

We hope that the Kansas parson who says he would rather drink red ink than beer never gets hold of a bottle of the latter by mistake when he gets thirsty for red ink. It would be a shame to waste beer on a taste like that.

There seems to be a sort of a feeling that members of congress are just as reckless about wasting their time as they were when it cost only two-thirds as much.

The Washington Post tells about a Hoosier who has remained at home 18,993 consecutive evenings—fifty-two years and thirteen nights at the last report. The Post doesn't state how his back was broken.

Wonder if Luther Burbank could metamorphose a Ben Davis into an apple.

Robert Downing has left the stage for the ministry. Mr Downing may not materially help the pulpit, but there's this consolation his departure cannot possibly harm the stage.

The pessimists are always with us. No doubt there are people who can't break away from the belief that the Japs invited our fleet to come to see them simply to save the trouble of going after it.

THE AFTERMATH.

A few years ago, the reader will recall, the newspapers published columns and columns about the "romance" of Mr. Vanderbilt and Miss French. We were told their history from their infancy up. Their likes and dislikes were discussed. We were introduced to their social set. We learned to know their chums. We became particularly intimate with the affairs of Miss French. We actually became so chummy that we not only gossiped about her gowns, her hats, her parasols, her jewels, but were even shown her slippers and hosiery. It is not at all improbable that some of the papers went more intimately into the matter of her wardrobe. And best of all it was going to be a love match—not a sale of an American lad for a worthless foreign title sadly off color and in need of repairs. But there must have been something lacking, for it has turned out the same old way. Of course, Miss French will not be compelled to tie a golden elephant in the Vanderbilt dooryard to buy her release from young Vanderbilt. It is even possible that he will be the one to provide the golden pachyderm. But be this as it may, it's aside the mark we seek to make—that it isn't wealth, nor splurge, nor newspaper notoriety which makes happy marriages. In fact, they are often bars. It's love, and health, and good sound sense which produce happy married lives. And when wealth, and splurge and undue newspaper publicity attend a courtship and marriage, it is not from them, but in spite of them, that happiness results.

Ida Tarbell would be more than human did she not pat herself on the back occasionally when she notes how a great government has to hustle and dig to draw out the facts regarding the Standard Oil octopus which were published months ago by a "poor, weak woman."

A magazine asks: "Grover Cleveland—what does the name suggest?" To some it recalls the only chance at the pie counter Democracy has had in half a century.

This one from the Columbus Dispatch is the meanest yet: "Up in Toledo they are talking about a tunnel under the Maumee. But walking across on the stones in the bed of the creek will continue to be a lot cheaper."

A day or two ago, Judge Landis, who recently fined the Standard $29,240,000, let a poor janitor off with a cent fine. It's evident that Judge Landis doesn't propose to have Uncle Sam become too much of a creditor nation.

Not in a spirit of pessimism, nor in a spirit of prophecy, but simply as a statement of fact let us say that Spain's fleet paid us a visit the year before the Spanish-American war.

The late Lazarus Averbuch may have been as mild as some people up in Chicago are endeavoring to make out, but even at that he was hardly the kind that one would take pleasure in entertaining in one's home.

It is simply remarkable how quickly foreigners take to articles of American manufacture. For instance, an Italian was arrested, yesterday morning, and a big Bowie knife was found on his person.

Those railroad decisions of the supreme court, Monday, came as manna to the political spellbinders who delight to "view with alarm" the tendency toward a "centralized form of government."

"No peace born of force can possibly endure," says Justice Brewer. The justice puts it nicely, but for the life of us we can't figure whether he's knocking the theory of the president or that of Captain Hobson.

Then, too, it is more than possible that there are a good many of the rowdy element who pass themselves off as the tobacco night riders when they are out avenging their personal scores.

Probe or no probe, the most of us are satisfied that the penitentiary couldn't be mistaken, even on a dark night, for a happy home.

So far as Rear Admiral Evans is concerned, the trip of the battle fleet is as good as over, yet we do not recall having read where the rear admiral was outranked by a Latin-American vice admiral of a theoretical navy.

Whether the president's message was "an able state document" or the utterance of "one hungering for authority and impatient under the constitution" depends entirely upon what paper you read this morning.

No doubt, Cupid hopes for better luck with Miss Elkins than he had with "Grandpa" Gassaway.

UNTIMELY DEATH OF A RICHWOOD MOTHER

Mrs. Verna Hendrickson Dies of Pneumonia.

PLEASANT AFFAIR AT LOVELESS HOME

Evening Is Given to Music and Series of Contests—C. L. Corey, an Aged Resident, Dies After a Long Illness—Christian Church Holds Enrollment Contest.

Richwood, March 26.—[Special.]—Mrs. Verna Hendrickson died, Thursday morning, at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Hamilton. Mrs. Hendrickson was but twenty-one years of age. She was married four years ago to Charles Hendrickson and they have since resided in Richwood. Her death was the result of pneumonia and a complication of diseases. The young wife left a little son one week old and at the mother's death the child was taken to the home of his father's sister, Mrs. Emery Tasnaugh. Funeral services were held, Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the Baptist church, Rev. L. S. Colborn officiating. Interment followed at Bethlehem.

B. A. Snowden and daughter, Miss Nellie, left Friday, for Dayton, to spend several days with relatives.

A daughter was born, Thursday, to Mr. and Mrs. John Moore, of east Bomford street.

Mrs. Thomas E. Humphreys, of Columbus, the soprano soloist with the Cambrian club, who gave an entertainment in the opera-house here, last Wednesday evening, remained here until Thursday evening, the guest of her nephew, W. C. Woolard and family. Mrs. Humphreys greatly pleased the large audience. Dr. Guy P. Williams, of Columbus, a former Richwood boy and the son of Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Williams, is a member of the club, assisting the basses in the chorus at the concert given here.

J. E. Langstaff, manager of the local telephone company, was in Columbus, Thursday, in attendance at an important meeting of telephone men.

Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Loveless, at their home on south Fulton street, entertained about thirty young people, Friday evening, in a highly enjoyable manner. The hours were spent in music and contests and a maple taffy pull was greatly enjoyed.

Misses Blanche Whitehead and Julia LaRue were guests, Friday and Saturday of friends in Columbus.

Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Fisher and Miss Irene Kinniken spent several days with O. S. McNiel and family of Columbus during the past week.

Miss Lulu Miller, who is attending school in Columbus, visited over Sunday here with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Miller.

Miss Cora Howison was the guest Saturday, of her sister, Mrs. Earl Cobb, of Marion.

C. L. Corey died at his home between York and Richwood, last Wednesday. He was seventy-three years of age and death was the result of diabetes. Funeral services occurred Friday, Rev. O. C. Wright, of Columbus, officiating. The deceased was the father of Z. X. Corey, who is well known throughout Marion and Union counties, having been engaged in public school work for years.

Mrs. O. G. Bolenbaugh, at her home on east Blagrove street, was hostess to the members of the Carpe Diem club, Thursday afternoon. The meeting was called to order by the president, Mrs. H. V. Spicer. A short time was devoted to a discussion of current events, following which an interesting program was rendered. Washington Irving being the subject for the afternoon. Mrs. Owen Livingston read a well-prepared paper on the life and early work of the author. "Spanish History and Romance" was the subject of a production given by Mrs. Frank Stevenson. Mrs. P. L. Winter read a paper on "American History and Travel." At the close of the program the ladies enjoyed a pleasant social hour, during which luncheon was served by the hostess. Mrs. Bolenbaugh was assisted in entertaining her guests by Mrs. T. C. Erwin.

An enrollment contest has been in progress at the Christian church, during the past several weeks the members having taken sides known as the Reds and the Blues. Together, seventy-five persons have been enrolled in the Sunday-school. There had been an all-day session held in the church on the previous Sunday in the interests of the coming of the new pastor, Rev. William B. Phillips. In the words of the members composing the Reds served the largest number of Sunday-school papers, consequently the Blues gave a reception and supper Thursday evening at the church. A short musical and literary program preceded the supper. Miss Edith Tallman gave several readings. Misses Clarissa Moffatt and Ruth Tallman sang a pretty duet and recitations were given by the smaller pupils. The pastor gave a short address complimenting the workers on the result of their efforts.

Mrs. B. S. Rust, of Ashtabula, has been the guest of her mother, Mrs. Minerva Linder, during the past week.

L. H. Stephenson and Mrs. H. D. Kyle and little son are visiting the former's daughter, Mrs. S. B. Neal, and family, of Springfield.

Mrs. George Raub, of LaRue, has been the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Norris, during the past week.

Mrs. Ida and Maude Hough are moving to Richwood this week from Broadway. The former is employed as saleslady at the Factory store and the latter is employed in the local telephone office.

Miss Myra Lynch, of Springfield, arrived in Richwood, Sunday, and is employed as trimmer by Mrs. Ida E. Witbeck.

The Presbyterian Sunday-school is conducting a membership contest. The persons composing the two sides are endeavoring to greatly increase the enrollment.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Thompson, of Marion, spent Sunday and Monday with the former's perents and other relatives here.

Lloyd Schultz, who is employed at the City Roller mills, has been seriously ill during the past few days.

Mrs. Mary Spratt has been dangerously ill during the past week, at her home on south Franklin street.

The semi-annual Sunday-school convention of the Mad River association will be held in the Baptist church here, Friday, Saturday and Sunday. Several noted Sunday-school workers will be present.

Miss Ila Wiltsie, of Monnette hall, Delaware, is visiting her parents, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. George B. Wiltsie. She was accompanied home by her cousin, Miss Vina Warren, of Lincoln, Nebraska, who is also a student at Delaware.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Vaughan, of Marion, spent Sunday with the former's sisters, Mrs. Elizabeth Huffman and Miss Anna Vaughan. Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Vaughan and daughter, of Piqua, were guests at the Vaughan home during the past week.

Miss Leila Winter, of Monnette hall, Delaware, spent the past week here with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Winter. Miss Winter had as her guest Wednesday night and Thursday, Miss Gladys Butcher, of Delaware.

The ladies of the Presbyterian church gave a chicken supper, Tuesday evening, which was quite well attended, netting them a nice sum for the church.

Misses Mary Eckelberry, Starling Hall, Leah McAllister and Georgianna Peet, all of Monnette hall, Delaware, have been guests of their parents here, during the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Wilkins entertained the Imperial club, Friday evening, at the Villa hotel, in a highly enjoyable manner. An apron hemming contest furnished amusement for the guests, the gentlemen being asked to hem aprons brought by the ladies. H. C. Duke was awarded a prize for his skill with the needle. The company indulged in a season of progressive nations, in which Owen Livingston was awarded a prize, he having won the highest number of games. Lunch was served in the dining room by the landlord, Carl Allgower. The guests, aside from the club members, were Mr and Mrs. J. P. Brooks, J. F. Woods and Miss Clara Maize.

S. A. Hoskins and family, of Wapakoneta, have been guests at the Hamilton farm, near Richwood, during the past few days.

Mrs. Almeda Browning, of east Blagrove street, who had been ill for several months of a complication of diseases, died, Saturday afternoon. She was fifty-two years of age and had lived in Richwood for over thirty years. Her only daughter, Mrs. F. S. Hall, is ill at her home in Portland, Oregon, and was unable to be at her mother's bedside during her last illness. The son, Firman Browning, cannot be located, consequently does not know of his mother's death.

Mr. and Mrs. John Eversole, of Prospect, were guests, Sunday, of Mrs. Lucinda Smith, of east Bomford street. Mrs. Smith has been quite ill for several days past.

Mrs. John Milligan returned to her home in Marion, Monday evening after a few days' visit with her mother, Mrs. Mary Spratt.

E. E. Moore, Carl Allgower, S. W. Van Winkle, John Horn and other prominent citizens of Richwood were in Marysville, Saturday, in attendance at the meeting of the central and executive committees, who made arrangements for the coming Republican county convention. The Richwood men worked hard to bring the convention here, but the county seat won out by one vote. The date was set for Monday, April 27. Milo L. Myers, of Marysville, was chosen as temporary chairman and Mayor C. H. Norris, of Richwood, as secretary. The committee decided that the same delegates who served on the deadlock convention in Marysville, in February, shall serve at the convention of the eighth congressional district to be held in Kenton, April first.

Judd W. Post has begun the erection of a new house on his lot on west Bomford street.

Rev. S. S. Fleming is conducting evangelistic meetings at the M. P. church, this week.

Mrs. C. A. Larromb was called here Tuesday from Columbus by the dangerous illness of her father, Elias Kyle. Mr. Kyle has been ill for several months and his condition is now considered critical.

Misses Anna and Nellie Stultz, of near Maggetie Springs spent Sunday with Misses Meda and Marie Curry, of south Franklin street.

P. G. Baker, who resides a short distance east of Richwood, was very pleasantly surprised, Monday evening, by forty-five Richwood friends, the occasion being the forty-sixth anniversary of his birth. Mr. Baker drove to Richwood in the evening and upon his return home he found his friends gathered there. The greater number of the guests were members of the Knights of Pythias lodge and the Pythian Sisters, of which Mr. and Mrs. Baker are also members. The hours were happily spent in games and various amusements, Mrs. Bruce Street winning a prize in a progressive pedro contest. Mr. Baker was presented a handsome gold watch and chain, the former being a gift from Mrs. Baker and the latter from the guests. The watch was presented in a neat speech by J. K. Peters, of LaRue, and the chain was presented by Hile Eckelberry, of Richwood. During the evening lunch was served by Mrs. Baker.

Mrs. M. M. Brown died at her home southeast of Richwood, Monday evening at 6 o'clock. She was thirty-nine years of age and death was the result of a short illness of pneumonia. She leaves a husband and a number of relatives. Short funeral services were held from her late home, Wednesday at 1 o'clock, and the remains were taken to the home of a sister in Milford Center, where interment took place, preceded by regular funeral services.

Mrs. Lovina Marriott, at her home on south Franklin street, gave a supper, Tuesday evening, at which the young men of the Christian church were guests. The occasion was a most enjoyable one to all. Through the efforts of the pastor, Rev. William B. Phillips and a number of the members, a large number of young men are now regular attendants at this church.

M. C. Egger and Hile Eckelberry, both candidates for endorsement for state senator, will hold a primary, April 1, to determine the choice of the Republicans of Claiborne township. The successful candidate will be entitled to the favor of the township's delegates to the county convention, to be held in Marysville, April 27. Both are well known throughout this section and their chances seem to be about even.

Knife Boys of the Philippines.

In the Philippines the little knife boys, toddlers of five or six years, are found out by their needy parents to remain in slavery until they are old enough to run away, which they generally do by the time they are twelve or fourteen. The duties of a knife boy are to scour the knives and other kitchen utensils, empty the slops, lay the table and fetch and carry for the family. He is a little scullion and receives in return only food and lodging, the food being the scraps left over from his master's table and what he can purloin as he carries the fish, rice, baked chicken and other dainties to and fro and the lodging a ragged mat spread out among the pots and pans upon the hard earth floor of the kitchen. His clothes are hardly worth mentioning, being usually rags with the original color weather faded and lost in dirt. When the child is furnished with a single garment of a potato sack, made by merely cutting a round hole for the head and slits for the arms, the master feels that he has done his duty by way of providing his boy slave with a wardrobe.—New York Press.

Carpets and Rugs. Carpets and Rugs.

ONE DOLLAR DOWN

Think of it! Your parlor made to look new, a nice rug for sitting or dining room, rug, carpet or matting for your bed room, Linoleum for the kitchen. You are privileged to select any one you want and it will be delivered to you on the payment of one dollar.

Following are some Special Bargains. Compare them with "cash" store prices and you'll realize what has made this carpet department famous.

Lowest Prices. Best Qualites. Easy Terms.

Room Size, Finest Wilton Velvet Rugs.....$37.50
Room Size, Regular Velvet Rugs..... 22.00
Room Size, Axminster Rugs..... 20.50
Room Size, Brussels Rugs..... 14.50
Good Wool Ingrains, per yard..... 65c
Best Half Wool Ingrains, per yard..... 50c
Linoleum, Heavy Grades.....48c to 65c

The C. W. McCLAIN CO.

GET THE CASH HABIT.

WOMEN'S SHOES

of a beautiful Golden Brown, the new color creation in Women's Shoes; we have them in Button and Lace and they are just the thing for your Easter costume.

A $4.00 VALUE FOR $3.50.

NEW YORK STORE.

HAITIAN SITUATION.

Several months ago, when rumors were current that France was about to exert pressure upon Haiti to enforce the execution of certain obligations, inquiries were made as to the probable attitude of the United States in case of an actual outbreak. The president was understood at that time to be much averse to intervention by this government, either in behalf of European governments holding claims against Haiti or for the purpose of restoring domestic tranquility. But it was intimated, nevertheless, that if the Haitian situation should threaten to complicate the relations of this government with those of Europe the United States would not hesitate to step in and preserve order.

The latest advices from Haiti indicate that President Alexis is disposed to stop with the bloodthirsty act of last Sunday, leaving the refugees now in foreign consulates to make their way out of the country unmolested. There is great danger, however, of acts of violence toward foreigners that may bring down the wrath of more than one government against Haiti. The mistreatment of German or British subjects, for example, might easily result in the temporary landing of armed men and the chastisement of the offending Haitians. It is not likely that the United States would have the slightest objection to such a proceedure. If Americans are misused, the prompt action of the American naval commander in Haitian waters will be demanded by the country, and everybody knows that the government will act with decision.

The opinion is expressed in some quarters that the United States cannot refrain from intervening in Haiti, whatever may be the outcome of the present disturbance. Haiti is on the down grade. Its people are unfit to govern themselves. The country is one of the plague-spots of civilization. As soon as it becomes a thorn in the side of the United States by incurring foreign complications, it will have to be taken under American authority in some form. If that time has not quite arrived, it will come, unless intelligent observers are all at fault. The experience of Santo Domingo, the Siamese twin of Haiti, points plainly to the outcome of Haiti's ludicrous attempts at self-government. Santo Domingo made a pretense of asking the United States to take charge of her finances. Haiti may not need to expand an inch of territory. That country is within the scope of the Monroe doctrine, and upon sufficient provocation the United States will be forced to take charge of its affairs in order to maintain peace with Europe.—Washington Post.

Flatter a man and he will forget it the next day, abuse him and he will remember it as long as he lives.

The Lewis Grocery.

The Finest Red and White Onion Sets

12½c and 15c qt.

Bulk Seeds of All Kinds.
Packet Seeds of All Kinds.
Flower Seeds of All Kinds.

Seed Potatoes, Early Ohio's and Early Rose.

New Maple Sugar received this morning

R. T. LEWIS & CO.

Opposite Court House

OHIO'S SCHOOL SYSTEM.

The legislative probe into the Meek charges against the Ohio school management has not yet been completed, and it would be unjust, as yet, to form any conclusions. But it is to be admitted that there has been a good deal of disquieting testimony. Thinking people have begun to wonder if our pride in the Ohio educational system is really fully justified. The further the inquiry has proceeded, the greater has been the desire to have the light turned on full for a carful inspection that such ills as exist may be cured and that the Ohio system may stand where we have all been led to believe it stood, in the front rank.

No one can be blamed for thinking there is something wrong, if a group of men who are, in the finer distinctions, politicians rather than educators are in control and may advance or repress a teacher at will. No one can be blamed for thinking there is something wrong, if grades on teachers' examination papers are raised through favor; or, if a state certificate means nothing personal good will or membership in a club; or, if the degree of B. A. and B. S are being conferred in some institution for nothing more than high school work; or, if institute work is puerile and uninspiring; or, if anywhere in the system, personal desires or ambitions are rated more than the public good.

Ohio is spending a vast sum for education, and neither politicians at the top nor politicians at the bottom should be allowed to impair the good results that are properly to be expected.—Columbus Dispatch.

Clever doctors can induce a woman to try any kind of medicine by telling her it will clear her complexion.

Tokio, Japan, has ninety miles of electric street railways. The track is narrow gauge but the cars are broad. The projects for electric railways in that country since the late war aggregate an estimated expenditure of $500,000,000.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

KLEINMAIERS.

The Knickerbocker Norfolk

For our little man—the boy from 8 to 16—the well balanced Norfolk Suit is the ideal.

Lines of boyish grace are charmingly blended with an air of sturdy manhood and the broad shoulder, neat fitting Norfolks we show, give to the boy that erect, well-set-up poise to which the true boy aspires.

For as little money as $2.25, $2.50 and $3.00 we show several neat styles in Knickerbocker Norfolk Suits, and from that price up to the finest.

All the favored Spring fabrics are here, including the stylish shades in Tans, Browns, Olives and Greys.

KLEINMAIERS

LEONARD JAMES BEGINS PROCEEDING

Sues Marion Steam Shovel Mutual Aid Association.

In the court of Justice Charles E. Gompf, Leonard James, a former employe of the Marion Steam Shovel company, has instituted suit against The Steam Shovel Mutual Aid association, through his attorneys, Jacoby & Donithen.

James alleges that he is a member of the association and a former employe of the Marion Steam Shovel company. From February 11 to March 2, 1908, he says he was sick and unable to work, and entitled to draw benefits from the association from February 18 to 29, inclusive, or a total of $15.50. He claims to have paid all assessments levied, including one during his sickness. Officers or agents of the association have refused to receive any proofs offered by him of his illness. James alleges, and therefore charges that they have fraudulently combined to prevent him from receiving the benefits.

PROBATE.

Marriage licenses have been issued to Miss Elsie E. Kaiser and Charles W. Overdorff, both of Waldo; Miss Sylvia Deyson and Joseph C. Jones; Miss Harriet Lester, of near Green Camp, and Daniel C. Parrish, of Richwood; Miss Lyda Holley and David D. Gallmore.

A marriage license has been issued to Miss Mary C. Reynolds, of Marion, and Charles H. Drybread, of Franklin, Indiana.

The will of Mrs. Bridget Flaherty has been filed for probate. Her estate, valued at $3,000, is distributed among relatives, except $200 which is bequeathed Rev. Father Joseph Deering for masses.

The 10th and 11th of April are the days we give whips away. Don't forget the date. The Houghton-Merkel Company, north Main street, Marion, Ohio wky-2t

FOR SALE—Twenty head of dairy cows, fresh or early springers. These cows are from best dairy section in Ohio. Call at Crow's feed, boarding and sale stable. Phone 261. 101-3-wk-1

EGGS—From Silver Laced Wyandots that proved their quality by winning twelve prizes at Poultry show and county fair. See E. J. Knauss, 118 Charles street 101-t-s-4-wk-2

WILL PAY 50c for setting hens Telephone L-1276. wk-1

NAPOLEON SHOWEN AND SON ARRESTED

Mrs. Showen Calls the Police to Residence.

TROUBLE SETTLED IN MAYOR'S COURT

People Enter Complaint as to Dogs and Chickens Running at Large. Mayor Has Little Advice To Offer as to Abating the Nuisance—Some Police Court Notes.

Napoleon Showen and his son, Peter, were arrested at their home on Bellefontaine avenue about 10 o'clock Wednesday night on complaint of the wife of the former, who feared that the man would do her harm.

The husband of the prosecuting witness is sixty-nine years of age while his wife is much younger. The trouble started by Showen using abusive language to his wife. The woman then secluded herself in her room and locked the door. This further aroused the anger of her husband who demanded admittance and on being refused, sent his son for an ax or something to break down the door. The son unable to find the ax, secured a piece of pipe and with this the husband battered the door in an effort to break it down. The woman fearing that he would succeed in breaking the door down made her exit by another door and took refuge at a neighbor's home.

The men were locked up until next morning when the woman called at the mayor's office to appear against them and file a charge. Instead, the husband's anger had fled. They were brought together and the spark of love brightened so that they left the court room together.

With the coming of spring the mayor's office is becoming a busy place. Complaints are being received daily from people who are having their gardens scratched up by their neighbors' chickens. Next to this comes the complaint about dogs running on lawns and carrying bones in yards. Complaints are also being registered about boys playing ball in front of houses and running on the lawns after the ball. The mayor is unable to give the advice that will stop the chicken trouble unless it is to kill them with a club as shooting in the city limits and the laying of poison is prohibited.

John Johnson, colored, and claiming to be from Louisville, Kentucky, was arrested by Officers Babcock and Wilhelm while trying to dispose of a quantity of brass at Brown Brothers' junk shop on north State street. Brown, believing the brass had been stolen, called the officers and detained the man until they arrived. The pieces in his possession were guages, valves and other parts of value on an engine. It is believed they were stolen at one of the quarries and Johnson is being held pending an investigation. Brown claims to have purchased the brass from a white man for seventy-five cents.

AN ANNIVERSARY NICELY CELEBRATED

Pleasant Affair at Foreman Home at Caledonia.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Foreman quietly celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage at their home at Caledonia, Wednesday.

Their children, P. F., J. H., George H., Charles R., and their families gathered at the Foreman home and passed the day very pleasantly. A big dinner was served.

Mr. and Mrs. Foreman are numbered among the oldest residents of the village and have a wide circle of friends and acquaintances throughout the county. They are enjoying the best of health regardless of their advanced years.

Immuned Hogs Come to Stay.

I bought of Robert Ridgway, of Amboy, Indiana, his immuning process, and have immuned over 200 head of pigs, and have never lost or stunted any by using the process. I have fed cholera hogs out of four or five different herds, when they had died with cholera, and they never affected my immune pigs in the least. I am perfectly confident the process is all that Mr. Ridgway claims for it. I sold a number of hogs last fall at the fairs, guaranteeing them to be cholera proof. So far I have never been called on to replace a hog. On March 31, I will have a sale of thirty immune sows to farrow this spring, a guarantee of their immunity to go with each sow. Joel R. Patton.

Green Camp, Ohio. 100-t4&wk

THE DIE IS CAST. THE PEOPLE HAVE SPOKEN.

And "The Power Above and Behind All Thrones Is Public Opinion."

Careful, conservative buyers of millinery who have canvassed the local millinery stores assure us by making their purchases here, that they are convinced that our showing of millinery has no equal in Marion from every standpoint. Quality, quantity and price. In quality you are assured of wear and appearance. In quality, a large selection to choose from. In price, both quality and style for less money than elsewhere. We will not be undersold and no matter what others ask you we will suit you for less. Powers Millinery Shop, Uhler Phillips store. d&wk-1

Girls like compliments—also ice cream and oysters.

WANTS THE RECEIVER REMOVED FROM OFFICE

William Purcell Files a Motion Wednesday.

BUILDING & SUPPLY COMPANY MATTER

Judge B. G. Young Issues an Order To Appraise the Real Estate of the Implement Manufacturing Company—An Order for Sale of the Personal Property.

Through his attorney, M. G. Bell of Bellefontaine, William Purcell filed a motion in the local court of common pleas, Wednesday afternoon, asking the removal of Fred W. Warner as receiver of the South Side Building & Supply company. It is set up that Warner ought to be discharged as receiver because he is and has been an attorney interested in the action and was appointed without the consent of the defendants, Purcell and Frank Bryan.

It is further claimed that a similar action is now pending in the common pleas court of Logan county, wherein Purcell is the plaintiff and John F. Cantwell, the plaintiff in the action in the local court, is one of the defendants, and that C. H. Churchill, of Bellefontaine, has qualified as receiver by filing his bond of $10,000.

Purcell represents that a large part of the company's property is situated in Logan county and that the principal creditors reside there.

Among the largest claims held against the company is one held by the People's National bank, of Bellefontaine, amounting to $7,696.98.

Judge B. G. Young, of the common pleas court, Thursday morning, granted an order to appraise the real estate of the Implement Manufacturing company upon the application of Receiver H. B. Hane. I. A. Merchant, L. W. Ireland and C. S. Lippincott were named as appraisers.

The court also granted an order of public or private sale of the personal property.

Through his attorneys, Crissinger & Guthery, Receiver Hane filed an application to sell property in the court of common pleas, Wednesday afternoon, representing that the business cannot be conducted under the receivership without loss and sacrifice to assets, which, it is alleged, are insufficient to pay indebtedness amounting to approximately $60,000. The appraised value of the personal property is $32,205.58, while the real estate, it is estimated is worth approximately $15,700. He asked that all assets, both real and personal, be sold and converted into cash.

In the suit of Newton Johnson against Burris M. Holcomb and others, an action for money only, Judge B. G. Young, Thursday, granted an allowance of $75 to Crissinger & Guthery as fees for the receiver's attorneys.

For alleged injuries received in being run down by a car operated by the Marion Railway, Light & Power company on November 13, 1907, Peter W. Hoherstott, through his attorneys, J. H. Eymon and Mouser & Quigley, instituted suit in the common pleas court, Thursday, for $5,300 damages.

TUBERCULOSIS IS CAUSE OF DEATH

Miss Mary Frances Bensley Dies Wednesday Evening.

Mary Frances Bensley, nineteen years old, died of tuberculosis at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Bensley, at No. 412 Windsor street, Wednesday evening at 5:15 o'clock. She had been ill since last June.

Miss Bensley was a member of the Free Baptist church. Her death, though expected, will come as a shock to a large circle of friends, to whom she had become endeared by her pleasing personality.

The deceased was also a member of the Wayside Rebekah lodge. She was born in Delaware county, moving to Marion about six years ago with her parents. Two sisters and five brothers survive. They are Mrs. Blanche Betz, Miss Minnie Bensley, Ray W. Bensley, of Toledo; Ora, John, Frank and Richard Bensley, of Marion.

The funeral was held from the Free Baptist church, Friday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock, Rev. G. E. Barnard officiating. The services were in charge of the members of Wayside Rebekah lodge. The remains were shipped to Delaware county for interment.

FRUITLESS SEARCH FOR JACOB GARVER

Cisterns and Creeks Dragged and a Reward Offered.

Although the Richland county commissioners and residents have offered large rewards for information leading to the discovery of Jacob Garver, who for weeks has been missing from home, no clew has been obtained. Practically every cistern in and about Bellville has been searched and the creeks dragged. The missing man's wife is now at the home of her parents, north of Marion.

Garver's intimate friends hold to the belief that he has been slain. They are convinced that he has not intentionally deserted his family, consisting of a wife and five small children.

The Warner & Edwards Store.

White Net Waists.

You can see New Lace Waists in White, Butter and Ecru, every day in our Ready Made Department. Some beauties came this morning, at

$3.50, $4.50, $5.50.

Spring Jackets.

This weather has made a sudden demand for Light Weight Wraps and Jackets. We are fortunate in having our lines complete in every grade, from

$4.50 to $50.00.

Misses' Jackets.

Materials are light mixtures and checks, velvet collars, double breasted, with steel buttons,

$4.50.

Ladies' Jackets.

The stylish checks and fancy cloths are made up with contrasting collars and trimmings in velvet on Moire Silk.

$5.00, $6.50, $10.00.

Long Silk Coats.

Black Taffeta Silk, lined through the shoulders, braid trimming, all black, or with a little color at the neck,

$12, $15, $20.

Two Piece Princess Suits in Silks.

Made from the Stylish Stripes and Fancy Taffeta Silks.

$15.00.

Warner & Edwards.

SPRING SUIT STYLES.

We're having the most phenomenal suit business we've ever had. There's some reason for this. Perhaps this is why—

AT $6.50—We're selling suits that should sell at $10; and you'll agree with us when you see them. Now $6.50

AT $10.00—Suits that are worth every cent of $12.50, but we're selling them at..... $10.00

AT $12.50 You'll find garments that cannot be had elsewhere at less than $18.50; here..... $12.50

AT $17.50—The biggest suit bargain we ever had. All colors and styles; should sell at $22.50, no less. While they last..... $17.50

Ludwigs Specialty Store

Women's Outfitters. 133 E. Center St.

10000 People Thronged This Great Store, Opening Night

The Public Has Expressed Its Verdict

Everyone is unanimous in declaring that we have provided the most attractive, commodious and pleasant Shopping Center here-abouts.

The abundant light, the broad aisles, the attractive newness, will make this store the first thought of Marion womenfolk.

And the Matchless New Spring Stocks

For days we could scarcely refrain from opening more new goods while in the old room—but the desire to present a practically new stock was uppermost. Now every department is showing greater assortments, finer qualities, and the knowledge that here is all that is new and proper will bring eager buyers from far and near. Market conditions made this spring an opportune time for stocking such a great store—an argument in favor of low prices that we demonstrate fully. Read what the different departments show—then come and see.

The opening of our new store and building, an event that will mark a new era in merchandising for Marion and surrounding towns

The enormous crowds last evening prevented seeing to advantage—so we again say—come to look, we will show you every courtesy.

Impossible to Specialize Today—But These Represent the Store.

On the First Floor The dress goods section with a wealth of new fabrics and weaves, handsome silks in all the gay spring colors. The new trimmings, embroideries, neckwear novelties, hosiery, hair ornaments and staples. Also a glove department that will be the mecca for Easter preparation. New and fancy silk parasols, etc.

On the Second Floor Here we invite you to look in on a real city display of the most stylish ready-to-wear apparel Marion has ever seen. Everything is in cases, free from soil, with plenty of room and light for selection and fitting of garments, a department that will lend the greatest of pleasure and satisfaction to ladies who give most attention to stylish apparel. The muslin underwear department is equally attractive.

On the Third Floor No more piling up of rugs on the floor—and the inconvenience of showing them, but the latest style racks where each can be seen plainly and comparisons made really. The fame of this carpet department will now know no bounds, for with greater stocks of the finest carpets, linoleums, draperies, lace curtains, small rugs, etc. and with prices that demand consideration, we shall know no competition.

Frank Bros. & Company.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

BIG DRYGOODS HOUSE OPENED

Frank Bros. & Company's Big New Establishment.

STORE IS SYMBOLIC OF GREATER MARION

Fine Testimonial to Enterprise of Firm.

The Store Is Visited by Thousands Tuesday Evening, Who Find It a Model of Completeness in Every Detail, Artistic in Its Simplicity and Beautiful in Interior and Exterior—Story of Opening Hours.

The opening of the new dry goods house of Frank Brothers & Company, in the new Frank building, standing on the Sweney corner as the most conspicuous mercantile structure in the city, and the inauguration of the new firm name all most successfully accomplished, Tuesday night mark an era in Marion mercantile

D. A. FRANK.

G. E. FRANK.

[illegible] first [illegible] that will never be forgotten by [illegible] who were there. [illegible] Place to see and to visit. [illegible] of it was new to most of the [illegible] crowd.

[illegible] what it is. [illegible] the living, just [illegible] and decoration and [illegible] attracted much attention. [illegible] visiting rooms to the [illegible] idea of the big new [illegible]

"I [illegible] anything I have ever seen in Toledo or Columbus," said one lady to the woman, after passing through the [illegible], which was almost in [illegible] time. "I could not help but [illegible] and [illegible] people that [illegible] them."

Latest in Stores.

[illegible] latest in [illegible] of this kind [illegible] the display [illegible] in the show-[illegible] [illegible] windows. There is [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] trimmings, [illegible] in new store looked [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

MOTHERS' COUNCIL NICELY ENTERTAINED

Mrs. Benjamin Fox Is Hostess to the Members.

SOME INTERESTING READINGS GIVEN

Mrs. Hattie Pace Is Given a Pleasant Surprise by the Members of the Woman's Missionary Society of the Prospect M. E. Church—Some Notes Gathered at Prospect.

Prospect, March 27.—[Special]—Rev. L. H. Hurrelbrink was the guest of relatives at Dayton several days last week.

Mrs. E. S. McNabb, of Ashland, was the guest of her sister, Mrs. H. D Beavers, from Thursday to Monday.

Mrs. May Sommers and daughter, of Marion, were the guests of Mrs. Flora McPherson last Saturday.

Miss Winnifred Gast visited friends at Marion several days last week.

Frank Hauck, of Fremont, and Miss Clara Hauck, of Columbus, were the guests of their mother, Mrs. Mary Hauck, Sunday.

Miss Lena Davids visited relatives at Marion several days last week.

Paul O. Richmond was in Detroit on business last Thursday.

Mrs. Benjamin Fox delightfully entertained the Mothers' council at her home on Water street, Thursday afternoon. At roll call quotations were given from various authors. Mrs. William Finley, Mrs. A. L. Gast and Mrs. Bert Fisk rendered very interesting readings. After a social hour lunch was served. Mrs. E. M. Stockwell and Mrs. R. Wynn, of Centerville were honored guests. The next meeting of the council will be held the evening of April 16 at the home of Mrs. Bert Fisk.

Misses Clara and Edith Wottring visited relatives in Marion, Wednesday and Thursday.

Judson Hedge returned home last week after spending the past few months at Nashville, Tennessee.

Rev. J. J. Halliday and daughter, Ruth, visited relatives in Delaware, Friday.

Henry Landis was in Marion on business, Saturday.

The Women's Missionary society of the M. E. church gave one of its members, Mrs. Hattie Pace, a pleasant surprise at her home on Park avenue, Wednesday evening. Mrs. Pace and daughter, Mrs. Roy Pace, have moved their household effects to Cleveland, where they expect to reside.

Miss Bess McCausland was the guest of her friend, Miss May Frick, in Marion, Sunday.

Miss Clara Mohr, of Marion, visited her friend, Mrs. Watson Kyle, last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Davids attended the funeral of Rev. James Mounts held at Van Wert last week.

Kelsey Randall, a former resident of Prospect, but now living in Tennessee, visited relatives and friends several days last week.

Roland Middletown, of Columbus, was the guest of friends here last Sunday. Mrs. Middletown formerly lived in Prospect.

Mr. and Mrs. William Curl and children of Marion, visited at the home of Mrs. Curl's sister, Mrs. V. W. McNeill, last Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Charles Isler and son, Fred, were Marion visitors on Monday.

Samuel Berry, of Ashley, was a Prospect visitor on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Allie Van Houten were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Rouse in Marion Saturday.

Harvey Wolfley and daughters, Margaret and Ruth, visited relatives at Radnor Sunday.

The Rebekahs very pleasantly surprised Mr. A. H. Dunbar at his home two miles east of Prospect Thursday evening.

Claud Jones, of Columbus, and Glenn Jones, of Marion, visited their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas T. Jones Sunday.

Lester Burr, of Westerville, visited at the home of Joel Dill the past week.

Milton Murdock, a former resident of Prospect, but now living at La-Rue, called on friends here Monday.

W. Guy Jones, of Delaware, was in Prospect Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. M. McDonald, of Columbus, visited the later's parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Stockman, Sunday.

E. M. Stockwell was the guest of his sister, Mrs. J. Horton, at Agosta Sunday and Monday.

Mrs. Frank Halliday, of Delaware, was the guest of her son, Rev. J. J. Halliday, Monday.

Mrs. C. M. Schaaf left for her new home in Covington, Kentucky, Monday, after spending the past two weeks with her daughter, Mrs. N. J. Gast. Her son Nevin Schaaf will stay in Prospect for the present and continue his studies with the Senior class of the High school.

Frank Soloman moved this week to the Finnefrock farm two miles west of Prospect.

Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Cummings visited from Saturday to Wednesday with relatives at Republic.

Mrs. R Gilmore was the guest of relatives in Columbus a few days last week.

Miss Ina Howison, of Magnetic Springs, was the guest of her friend, Miss Helen Freeman, several days this week.

Frank Robinson, the manager of the National mill was compelled to move his household effects into the house he vacated last week as the house he recently bought was badly damaged by the fire of Monday evening.

OBITUARIES.

Henry Behner was born in Germany, December 22, in the year of our Lord 1830. At the age of seventeen years he, with his parents, emigrated to this country. The family settled in Pleasant township, Marion county and here the deceased made his home during the remainder of his life. March 29, 1860, he entered into the holy estate of matrimony with Louisa Almendinger. This union was severed about two years and a half later through the death of the wife. January 5, 1864, he was joined in marriage with Catherine Dutt. She survives him. For the last four years a very sore foot together with other afflictions of old age made him practically an invalid. Later he suffered a stroke of paralysis. Death called him Wednesday, February 26, about 3 o'clock in the morning, at the age of seventy-seven years, two months and four days. There are left to mourn him his sorrowing widow and two sisters besides many other relatives. * * *

Henry Mitchell Virden was born near Scott Town, September 7, 1832, and died at La Rue, March 4, 1908, aged seventy-five years, five months and twenty-seven days. He spent his entire life in Montgomery township and at the time of his death was the oldest native born resident of the township. He leaves a widow, three sons, four grandchildren, one brother and one sister. He had been a consistent member of the Methodist church for many years. Funeral services were held at the Scott Town M. E. church, conducted by Rev. G. F. Kinnear, of La Rue, assisted by Rev. J. C. St. Clair, of Agosta. Interment was made at the Scott Town cemetery. * * *

SEED OATS NEEDS DOSING BEFORE BEING PLANTED

A Treatment with Formalin Will Insure Better Crop.

Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station Says Cost Will Be One Cent Per Bushel and the Treatment Is Advisable for 1908.

A bulletin from the Ohio Agricultural Experiment station says:

Observations made in 1907 showed that the oat crop was inferior in apparent quality as well as in yield. Inquiry has been made of the Ohio Experiment station as to the possible value of this crop for use as seed; examinations made by the department of botany of samples sent in as well as of those grown at the station in 1907 show not only an abundance of oat smut but even larger amounts of other diseases not before observed upon oats. One of these diseases acts like the scab of wheat and will kill off many young oat plants and will cause more of the scab disease in the crop. The other diseases are likewise injurious. The oats of 1907 crop contain many light kernels or empty husks. The first step is to reclean all seed oats in the mill to make definite seeding possible. The second and even more important thing is to treat the recleaned seed oats with formalin before sowing.

One pint, or pound of formalin (40 per cent. formaldehyde) will make 50 gallons of solution if placed in 50 gallons of water; four ounces of the formalin will make 12½ gallons of solution. One gallon of this solution will treat a bushel of seed oats. The cost of treatment, including labor, is less than one cent per bushel—less than three cents per acre.

Use a vessel such as a tight barrel and make solution by mixing formalin in needed amount of water; one pound to fifty gallons, or four ounces to 12½ gallons.

Put seed to be treated in a pile or bag. For five bushels or more place seed in pile on tight barn floor and sprinkle with solution from bucket or sprinkler until thoroughly wetted; repeat this sprinkling one or more times till one gallon of solution per bushel has been applied. Then leave grain in compact pile for two to three hours, or over night, when it should be spread to dry. For small amounts of seed or for a number of small lots, seed may be left in bags and immersed in solution for about one hour, then spread to dry. If sown while moist, rate of seeding should be proportionately increased. In any case the treated grain should not be replaced in bags that have not been immersed in the solution for about one hour. The drill should also be sterilized by sprinkling with a stronger solution of the formalin, say double the strength of that above given. This treatment may be some time in advance of seeding. The treated grain is not poisonous to stock or poultry after it is dry.

A man may be dead easy all his life and yet die hard.

BIG OPEN MEETING OF OWEN GRAY POST

Veterans of Civil War Enjoy Nice Affair.

ADDRESSES MADE BY THE MEMBERS

Mrs. C. M. Tannyhill Entertains the Members of the Embroidery Club at Her Home at Laltue—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Sutton Return to Former Home—Laltue Notes.

LaRue, March 27.—[Special.]—Mrs. Hannah Potter is visiting near Prospect as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. William Plank.

Miss Eva Prettyman and brother, Leo, were visitors at Kenton, Wednesday and Thursday of last week.

John Sanders, of Richwood, was a guest of his mother, Mrs. Margaret Leonard, Monday and Tuesday.

Miss Neva Johnson has returned home from an extended visit with friends in Marion, Indiana.

Mrs. W. L. Raub has returned from a visit with Mr. and Mrs. Quick Covert of Perryville.

J. S. Bonner was a business visitor at Mt. Victory, Monday.

Owen Gray Post, No. 274, G. A. R., held an open meeting at the hall, Monday evening, which was well attended the post gave interesting reminiscences of the bright side of a soldier's life. Music was furnished by Charles Andrews, Charles Stark, Earnest Cleveland and H. C. Bireley. The next open meeting will be held April 27.

Rex. J. G. Curry, formerly of this place, but now of Delaware, was calling on freinds in the village Monday evening and Tuesday.

G. P. Scranton was a business visitor in Marion, Tuesday.

Miss Nina Dutton, of Agosta, was a guest at the C. M. Tannyhill home Sunday.

Donald Lingo left Monday evening for Sandusky, where he will be a member of a house party given by a classmate, Carl Adams, of that city.

Burle Hune was in Marion on business, Tuesday.

Rev. Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Sutton, who have lived in West Mansfield for the past two years, moved their household goods back to Laltue, Wednesday, where they expect to reside in the future.

Miss Myrtle Wilson, of Agosta, was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Allen, Sunday.

Sumner Cleveland has returned from an extended visit with his daughter in Indianapolis.

R. D. Henkle was a business visitor in Richwood, Friday.

W. H. Johnston nd George Raub were business visitors in Indianapolis, Saturday.

Donald Lingo, of the Ohio Wesleyan university, was a guest of his parents Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Ray Sager and son, Morris, returned to their home in Galion, Sunday, after a visit with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Metz and other relatives of LaRue and vicinity.

Mrs. G. W. Myers and Mrs. Paul Arnold were the guests of friends at Mt. Victory, Wednesday.

Mrs. Alba White and little daughter returned to their home in Marion, Sunday, after a few days' visit with Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Scott of north High street.

Miss Eva Henderson returned from Marion, Monday evening, after a week's visit with relatives in that city.

Miss Jennie Fergason, who has been an invalid for several years, is very low at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Mapes of north High street where she resides.

Mrs. Calvin Moore, of Marion, has been called here by the illness of her mother, Mrs. Samuel McWade, north of town.

The ladies of the Methodist church of DeCliff will have charge of the lunch stand at the sale of Elton Harris which will be held March 27. He with his family and C. C. McMillan and mother will leave about the first of April for Parsons, Kansas, where they expect to locate.

The pupils of the public schools are planning to give an entertainment at Delander's opera-house, Friday evening, March 27. They are busy rehearsing.

Clyde Dickason, a member of the Senior class here, has left school and is at present taking a course in telegraphy.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Lingo attended a birthday anniversary dinner, Thursday, given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. Lingo west of town in honor of Mr. L. Lingo.

Miss Nina Drybread of Franklin, Indiana, who was in attendance at the Reynolds-Drybread wedding returned to her home in that city Wednesday.

Mrs. W. H. Johnston and Mrs. George Raub were Marion visitors Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Peters attended a card party Monday evening given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Randall at Richwood in honor of Mr. G. P. Baker.

Mrs. Clyde Conley, of Ashtabula, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Hastings, of Section street.

H. D. McClellan, of Shelby, came here Saturday and remained until Monday with his family.

Lowell Guthery, of Marion, was the guest of relatives here Tuesday.

W. E. Norris, of Richwood, was a business visitor in LaRue, Tuesday.

W. H. Sprague spent Monday in Marion the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Elza Howser.

Mr. and Mrs. William Freeland and daughter, Lucile, of Marion, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Scranton and other relatives here from Saturday until Monday.

Mrs. Elzina Cheney, of Richwood, is visiting her sister, Mrs. T. J. Bell, and other relatives of the village.

Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Clifton were guests of relatives in Marion, Sunday.

Mrs. C. M. Tannyhill was hostess to the Embroidery club at her home on Chestnut street, Friday afternoon. The time was spent in a social way and after a season of needlework, refreshments were served by the hostess. Mrs. John Alt and Miss Ruth Alt were guests.

Dwight Hinklin, of Ashley, was called here Friday by the serious illness of his grandmother, Mrs. Margaret Hinklin.

Miss Annabel Myers has returned home from a visit with Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Wright of Marion.

Miss Leona Sharpe returned Monday evening from a visit with Mr. and Mrs. Eldon Burley of Belle Center.

W. F. Kniffin and D. C. Ridgway were business visitors in Marion, Tuesday.

Misses Golda and Persa Kemper were Marion visitors Saturday.

Miss Gladys Guthery, of Delaware, and Miss Ethel Uncapher, of Marion, were guests Monday of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Burbaugh, north of town.

REAL ESTATE.

M. O. Axtens to Thomas E. Merchant, nine and three-quarter acres in Big Island township, $1250.

J. P. Almendinger to J. B. Almendinger, about eighty-one acres in Prospect and Waldo townships, $8,000.

Obediah Amick to Mary A. Rosen, two lots in Three Locusts, $550.

Margaret J. Auld to Samuel M. Auld, forty acres in Tully township, $1,500.

John Bain to Edith A. Megahey, one lot in Marion, $200.

John Bauldauff to Cora E. Robinson, a lot in LaRue, $450.

George F. Brown to O. D. Latimore, a lot in Marion, $1,775.

James A. Butler to Sarah Fields, two lots in Marion, $1,500.

Frank J. Click to Rosa M. Walsh, a lot in Marion, $1,400.

C. A. Curtis to Mary J. Cowan, a lot in Marion, $3,400.

Nannie C. Denney to Mary D. Young, a lot in Marion, $1.

Sarah Fields to Levi V. Hite, 104½ acres in Grand Prairie township, $7,280.

J. S. Goodenow, by sheriff, to T. J. McMurray, two lots in Marion, $14,200.

M. L. Paddock to Samuel Miller, a lot in Marion, $3,000.

J. B. Porter to Flora Ritzler, three lots in Green Camp, $1,000.

Reuben F. Stull to Mary F. Hain, part of one lot in Marion, $2,500.

Dyson Shoots to F. D Shoots, eighty acres in Grand Prairie township, $4,500.

Dyson Shoots to V. E. Shoots, eighty acres in Grand Prairie, $4,500.

Dyson Shoots to Elizabeth A. Mortal, eighty acres in Grand Prairie, $4,500.

Henry Stauffer to Elvira Wood, two lots in Marion, $2,300.

J. M. Shaw to Henry Stauffer, two lots in Marion, $2,100.

Sarah J. Williams to Ina Bailey, a lot in LaRue, $750.

Elvira M. Wood to Myrtle H. Mason, a lot in Marion, $2,300.

SOME NEWS ITEMS FROM GREEN CAMP

Some Notes Gathered During the Past Week.

Green Camp, March 27.—[Special.]—Mrs. Lingle left, last week, to join her husband at Oakland, California, where they will make their future home.

Mrs. Pettit is the guest of relatives in Toledo.

Edgar Hogan, of Elgin, Illinois, is visiting his mother, Mrs. Hogan, and other relatives in the village.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gast, of Prospect, visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Boxwell and Mrs. Wottring, Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Fulton, of Morral, are the guests of Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Fulton, at the F. B. parsonage.

John Travis was taken seriously ill at his home, west of Green Camp, Sunday.

Miss Dessie Fish, of Dayton, spent Saturday and Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Fish.

Several of the farmers about Green Camp lost their wheat, which was stored in the mill that burned at Prospect this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles McClung, of Marion, visited Mrs. John Gambril, Sunday.

Mrs. Alice Brown visited her daughter, Mrs. Burt Thomas, at Prospect, Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Alice Cramer, of Prospect, was calling on friends in the village, Wednesday.

A compliment always passes for more than its face value.

AGOSTA BASE-BALL CLUB IS REORGANIZED

W. E. Cleveland Is Elected Manager for Season.

CLUB IS A WINNER DURING LAST SEASON

Agosta Mission Workers Hold Meeting and Elect Officers for the Coming Year—Dr. B. F. Severns Moves His Family to Alger—Some News Notes from Agosta.

Agota, March 27.—[Special.]—Mr. and Mrs. John Rusler pleasantly entertained, at their home, Thursday, Mr. and Mrs. John Campbell, of Warren; Mrs. John Walker, of Marion; Mrs. Joseph Jones, of Green Camp; Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Carey, of near LaRue; Mr. William Rusler, Mr. and Mrs. Myron Rusler and daughter, Hester Lois.

Miss Clema Miller and Miss Leona Southwick were the guests of Mrs. Lester Knight, of Marion, Saturday.

W. E. Cleveland and S. E. Carey were in Marion on business Friday.

Miss Alice Bockstahler, of Monnette Hall, Delaware, was the guest of Miss Myrtle Wilson, several days this week.

William Strawser of Marion, spent last Thursday at the home of Ernest Miller, residing north of here.

Mrs. George Lehman and Mrs. James Beckley were the guests of Marion relatives Saturday.

Mrs. W. F. Dutton was the guest of Mrs. W. H. Holverstott, of Marion, from Saturday until Monday.

Earl Baker, of Mt. Gilead, spent Monday with his father, Wesley Baker, residing east of here.

J. P. Barnthouse and son, Ray, of Morral, visited Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Barnthouse Sunday.

Mrs. Fred Brady and children spent Wednesday with Mr. and Mrs. Dennis O'Connell of Marion.

Mrs. James Houk, of Marion, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Allen, Monday.

Carlton Gongway visited relatives in Toledo, Sunday and Monday.

A box social will be held at the Cookston school house, two and a half miles north of here, Friday evening.

Mrs. T. R. Shinn, of Ashland, is visiting her mother, Mrs. C. M. Stockwell, who is slowly recovering from a severe attack of the grip.

Mrs. R. E. Prettyman and nephew, Roy Edgar Bain, visited Marion friends last Tuesday.

Mrs. William Wilson and children returned home, Tuesday, after a pleasant visit with Marion relatives.

Mrs. C. Young was a business visitor in LaRue, Monday.

Mrs. J. D. Hastings, of LaRue, visited her sister, Mrs. John Hecker, Friday.

W. E. Cleveland is attending to business matters in Indianapolis this week.

Mrs. Walter Heckman returned home, Monday, after a pleasant visit with relatives in Cincinnati.

Mrs. Perry Imbody and daughter, Kathleen, of Waldo, returned home Tuesday after a pleasant visit with friends here. Mrs. Frank Grim accompanied her home and will remain there for several days.

Miss Myrtle Wilson and Miss Alice Bockstahler were the guests of LaRue friends, Sunday evening.

Mrs. Walter Patton, of Marion, visited her mother, Mrs. Amanda Lehman, Wednesday.

Mrs. Christopher Huffman and daughter were the guests of relatives in Marion, Saturday.

Mrs. Willis Bilger and son Alta, and Mrs. Newton Keeler, of Marion, were the guests of Mrs. Bilger's daughter, Mrs. Eliza Smith, Wednesday.

Clarence Benson was a Marion visitor Saturday.

Frank Martin, of Marionsville, Missouri is visiting his brother, E. T. Martin, superintendent of the High school, this week.

R. D. Cleveland, of LaRue, spent Monday with his son, Dayton.

Lemoyne Canouse, a student at the Chicago university, visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Canouse, residing south of here, Saturday and Sunday.

Esta Wentz, of Moraker, was here Saturday.

Mrs. Scott and son, Carl are visiting friends in Plain City this week.

Miss Lulu Imbody and Miss Hazle Black spent Tuesday and Wednesday with their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Imbody, of Marion.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wilson and daughter, Helen Lucile, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Corey Tannyhill, of LaRue, Saturday.

Misses Edna and Nena Dutton spent Saturday with friends in Marion

Mrs. Charles Williams is spending the week in Cleveland purchasing her millinery supplies.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Johnston and daughter, Vena, of Marion, returned home Monday after a pleasant visit with friend, here.

Mr. and Mrs. Emmett Needles and children, of near Marion, spent Sunday with Mrs. Needles' parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Berry.

Mrs. Henry Brown spent Monday with Marion friends.

C. O. Barnthouse was in Marion on business, Monday.

Miss Nina Dutton visited friends in Laltue last Sunday.

Joseph Tobias, of Cincinnati, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Tobias this week.

Mrs. D. M. Birch and son, Vernal, visited Mrs. Birch's sister, Mrs. Riley Davis, of Cochranton Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. William Knight and daughter, Lenore, of Marion spent Sunday and Monday with relatives here.

Mrs. Belle Rixford visited her daughter, Miss Alice Carey, of Marion, Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Endicott and children, Mildred and John, left for Andover, Wednesday, where they will make their future home.

Mrs. Lincoln Sifrit and son have returned to their home in Marion after a short visit with Mrs. Sifrit's parents near Mt. Olive.

Mrs. Steven Smith was the guest of Mrs. D. O'Connell of Marion last Wednesday.

Lewis Tron was a Marion visitor Saturday.

Mrs. C. O. Barnthouse visited her sister, Mrs. R. H. Rideubaugh, of Marion, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Miss Clema Miller spent several days of this week with her mother, Mrs. John Hastings, of LaRue.

Mrs. W. G. Dutton visited friends in Marion, Wednesday.

DeLeal Clark was in Marion on business Monday.

Miss LaVerne Grubb, of Marion, visited her parents here Sunday.

Dr. B. F. Severns moved his household goods to Alger the first of the week, where he has been practicing for sometime past and will make his future home.

Mrs. Roy Jones and children spent Monday in Marion.

Mrs. Sherman Stout visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hunter, of Marion Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. J. Schwaderer and daughter, Mrs. David Black, residing four miles south of here, visited Mrs. Emily Ward Monday.

The Agosta Base-Ball club met, Tuesday evening, at 7:30 o'clock at the mayor's office and organized by electing E. F. Martin, chairman; J. E. Dutton, secretary, and T. J. Horton, treasurer. W. E. Cleveland was elected as manager, E. F. Martin, assistant manager and coach, and Clarence Young, captain. Last year the team played nineteen games, winning thirteen and losing six.

J. C. Black, of Lorain, visited at the home of his daughter, Mrs. James Deal, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Mrs. William Sager and daughter, Lena, were the guests of Mrs. Arthur Tonguett Thursday.

Mrs. J. E. Chapman and children, of Princeton, Minnesota, are the guests of Mrs. Thomas Chapman, south of here.

Sherman Chapman visited his brother, Roy, of Marion Sunday.

Miss Zula Griffin, of Marion, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Amy Carr.

The officers elected by the Agosta mission for the ensuing year are: Isaiah Dickason, president; Mrs. Hannah Tonguett, vice president; Mrs. Rebecca Holt, treasurer; Mrs. Rebecca Carter, secretary; Mrs. Silas Dickason, organist. The trustees are Isaiah Dickason, Mrs. Hannah Tonguett, Miss Goldie Dickason, Mrs. R. Carter, Mrs. S. Dickason and L. Holt. Meetings will be held Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday evenings.

Thomas Chapman was the guest of his son, Arthur, of Delaware, last Thursday and Friday.

Mrs. Carl Dutton and children visited at the home of David Dutton, south of here last Sunday.

Mrs. Matilda Tonguett and son, Clinton, are quite ill of the grip.

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Hill are the guests of Mrs. Elizabeth Miller.

Edward Leffler of Marion, was here on business, Wednesday.

E. M. Stockwell, of Prospect and William Stockwell, of Cochranton, visited their mother here Sunday.

Robert Dutton is ill at the home of his brother, David Dutton, south of town.

Mrs. Ewing Louisenhiser of Kingsland, Indiana, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Schmidt, residing east of here.

Clarence Benson and Miss Dale Horton visited friends in Marion Wednesday.

Croft Bauer, south of town, is quite ill of the grip.

Mrs. A. D. Schultz and son, Dee, of Cochranton, are spending the week with Mrs. Schultz's mother.

Isaac Stanton has moved into the William Rusler property.

Carlos Lytle, of Marion, visited his parents, residing south of town, Sunday.

A delightful dance was given at the Star opera house Wednesday night, by Burch's orchestra. A large crowd was present and a fine time was enjoyed by all.

A fine shepherd dog owned by S. E. Carey was poisoned last Monday evening.

W. G. Dutton is suffering of the grip.

The Cia Centraes railway of Bahia, Brazil, has placed an order with the General Electric company of New York for considerable new railway equipment. The order includes a number of motors, controllers and air brake systems.

There are ten negro banks in Mississippi and they organized a State Bankers' association of their own.

PLANS FOR FINE NEW METHODIST CHURCH

Caledonia Church To Cost About $45,000.

REV. JAMES GRAY VISITS FOREST CITY

Ladies of the G. A. R. Are Preparing for Decoration Day—Will Give a Social for the Purpose of Securing Funds—Ladies' Aid Society at the Rinker Home.

Caledonia, March 27.—[Special.]—Rev. James Gray was in Cleveland, last Friday and Saturday, in conference with Architect J. A. Garfield in regard to the new M. E. church to be erected here. He was informed that the structure would be of stone and cost not less than $45,000. The work will begin about June 1.

Mrs. Albert Rennert and little son, of Marion, spent the first of the week with Mr. and Mrs. Elias Gorenflo.

The Ladies of the G. A. R. will hold a box social at the town hall, Saturday night. The proceeds of the sale of boxes will be used to furnish a speaker and musicians for the Decoration Day exercises which are annually held here.

Mrs. James Makeever and children, of Marion, spent Saturday and Sunday with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Meister.

Miss Irene Irwin returned Friday from Mt. Gilead, where she had been the guest of relatives for a week.

Miss Grace Fell left, Monday evening, for Marion to begin her season's work as head milliner at the D. B. Goodsell store.

Misses Ida Jeffrey and Mollie Boyd went to Marion, Friday evening, where they visited until Sunday.

Mrs. A. M. Dilts entertained her father, J. M. Stanley, of North Robinson, last week.

Mrs. M. V. Neal was the guest of Marion relatives several days last week.

James Irwin and Miss Patty George attended the Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, dance at Marion, last Thursday night.

Mrs. G. W. Douce and daughter, Miss Bessie, were the guests of the former's son, Ralph, at Oberlin, last Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Minnie Hungate, of Marion, was the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Geddis, last week.

J. K. Rogers transacted business in Dayton last Saturday.

Mrs. James Ballenger returned Friday from a two-weeks' stay with Mr. and Mrs. James Williams, in Sidney.

The Ladies' Aid society of the M. E. church was entertained by Mrs. Belle Rinker, Thursday afternoon. The regular business was transacted and was followed by a social session and two-course supper.

Miss Mabel Fell entertained her Sunday-school class at her home on Marion street, last Friday evening. Candy, cake and punch were served during the evening.

SHOWER IS GIVEN AT HARRUFF HOME

State School Commissioner Visits at Adelaide.

Adelaide, March 27.—[Special.]—Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Harruff were given a shower by their friends last Thursday evening.

Ernest Converse, of near La Rue, visited over Sunday at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Elias Converse.

Mrs. Frank Miller was called to Ashley several days ago on account of the serious illness of her sister.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Harruff moved to Marion, Wednesday.

State School Commissioner Jones, of Columbus, stopped with A. H. Trout last Wednesday night.

George Shoey is growing weaker and his friends have little hope of his recovery.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY U. B. AID SOCIETY

Tribute to the Memory of the Late Mrs. Lewis Gunn.

The following resolutions have been adopted by the Ladies' Aid society of the United Brethren church on the death of Mrs. Lewis Gunn:

Whereas, It has pleased God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our dear sister, Mrs. Lewis Gunn, we bow in humble submission to His will.

Whereas, Her life has been to us a worthy example of cheerful patience in sore affliction, therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of Mrs. Gunn the Aid society of the United Brethren church of Marion has lost a faithful, zealous worker and an esteemed member.

Resolved, That we extend our sympathy to the members of the bereaved family in their sorrow and commend them to Him Who doeth all things well.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the members of the bereaved family and to the papers of the city for publication.

Mrs. J. A. Rice,
Mrs. H. Mackey,
Mrs. N. McDames,
Committee.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Leap Year Proposals

Proposals are sometimes rejected!

But not these—we fancy. Fact is, we openly, publicly propose to you—this page of magnificent value-giving. Accept or reject it—as you like.

We're persistent—a single "turn-down" will not discourage us a bit.

But we've laid awake nights---thinking, thinking how to make these Proposals so attractive---so plainly to your own advantage---that it is simply not the part of wisdom to scorn them.

A great lot our best 50c Dress Goods 35c

THIS FIRST PROPOSAL MOST OF YOU WILL FIND TOO GOOD TO REJECT

OUR SPLENDID 50c STUFFS have been much admired by women who appreciate sterling value and a considerable price saving. But what will people say now that we select out FULLY HALF OF THIS GIANT STOCK AND FOR THE LAST THREE DAYS OF MARCH MARK THEM 35c YD.

54-inch wide chiffon panama—crisp and wiry—grays, tans, modes, etc.—yard **35c.**
Plain all-wool and shadow striped panamas—proposed at **35c.**
Plain and shadow checked chiffon mohairs—in blue and other favored shades—**35c.**
Fine all-wool cashmeres—black and a full line of colors—**35c.**
Absolute choice of all half-dollar worsted tailor suitings at, yard—**35c.**

Irresistible Dress Goods and Silk Proposals

With sterling character—a pleasing appearance—sound at heart—and sure to do their duty by you: surely many fair ladies will gladly accept these goods.

Black Panamas greatly marked down

38c now buys crisp all-wool black panama that yesterday was 50c yard.

69c—our fine 85c wool panama—44 inches wide.

79c—the best $1 black panama in Marion—52 inches.

Finest $1 black marquisette voile at 69c—crisp and firm with a fine square mesh. A splendid opportunity for a few women to secure a distinguished black gown at much less than regularly. 69c yard.

Some "daily necessities" propose Savings

that help to stretch one's pocketbook.

Fine new calicoes 5c yard—Not old picked-overs. Not a piece has ever been on sale before. In truth, the case is even now on its way from the mills. Blues, calcutta blues, black and white and light shirtings. Choice at 5c.

5c worth 7c yard

Best 7c apron ginghams at 5c—these, too, are bright, fresh new goods—placed on sale for the first time Saturday. Staple checks, tweedies—all the best patterns in a big broad assortment. Yard 5c.

5c worth 7c yard

75c striped and checked Taffetas 39c

Could anything be prettier, neater and cooler-looking than the summer dresses that this tasteful BLACK AND WHITE SILKS will make? The material is a soft chiffon finished taffeta in a splendid assortment of small black-and-white stripes. Hear the scissors clip now—for who is going to neglect an opportunity to buy this big 75c worth for 39c.

50c Crepe du Chines 17c yard—three colors left in this dainty crinkly stuff—gray, blue and brown. Goes on sale Saturday at 17c yard.

65c for best $1 yard-wide black taffeta—sorry we only have enough of this especially fortunate purchase to last one day—Saturday.

Long Easter Gloves attractively priced

Among the big shipments of long gloves unpacked for "Opening week" were two especially good values. They are splendid qualities—such as we can promise you—as you will only find at this store—marked so inexpensively.

Fine 16-button length lisle gloves in black and white—all sizes—are 50c pair.

High grade all-silk elbow gloves. These are Kayser's double finger-tipped. Black, white, blue, brown, tan and mode. $1.50 pair.

Seldom such splendid $3.98 Jackets

A GOOD MATCH FROM A MONEY AND STYLE STANDPOINT

Ask the price of as good covert cloth at the dress goods counter. Ten chances to one—THE MATERIAL ITSELF WOULD COST AS MUCH AS we ask for THE SNAPPY, FINISHED COATS. Three effective styles in this special lot.

A semi-fitted jacket of fancy weave tan covert cloth with mannish coat collar—single breasted, fly front. Novel silk piped pockets that button through. $3.98.

A loose box coat of herringbone covert with stitched strappings—$3.98.

A half-loose jacket of black broadcloth—satin lined—velvet collar.

Children's Muslin Underclothes: our "Juvenile" store

The extensive stocks of undermuslins for the little folks have just been opened in THE ONLY COMPLETE "CHILDREN'S SECTION" in Marion county.

Two special "Proposals" for Saturday and Monday—

Children's corset covers at 15c—all sizes in this garment—cut from India linon—hemstitched ruffle.

Children's drawers 10c—a neatly tucked drawer in all sizes—cut generously.

Children's skirts—plain, embroidery and lace trimmed styles—with deep flaring flounces—best materials—25c to $1.50.

Children's gowns—have high, V, round or slip-over necks—lace or embroidery trimmed—ages 1 to 14 years—50c to $1.

Sweet little Hats and Bonnets opened yesterday

This beautiful spring headgear shares favor with the Spring Millinery. Nothing could be more attractive than the new lingerie hats, polk bonnets and wash linen hats. The newest are the sheer woven straw bonnets—lace and ribbon trimmed. 25c to $6.

Sturdy little 50c Dresses

The best little Russian dresses—neatly and carefully made of good quality plain cambray ginghams—we know of at such a price. All sizes. 50c.

Random "Money Saving" Proposals

Choice of our $1 wrappers 77c — Saturday afternoon from 1 until 6 o'clock you may come and select from our big and extensive selection of fresh, new wrappers at the above low price. All are cut in generous sizes—the full skirts have deep flounces. Some are braid trimmed. Blues, reds, gray figures and shepherd checks. 77c.

Special sale of new tooth brushes at 10c and 15c.

About a thousand assorted brushes—of a quality that always sell at 25c and 35c.

10c now buys 25c brushes.

15c now buys 35c brushes.

Large 50c boxes Java rice powder 27c—not an inferior imitation—but the real French Java rice powder that today is 50c the box in all drug stores.

A Saturday sale of laces by the bolt—special lot val and torchon laces in 12 yard bolts at 10c to 98c.

$2.50 and $3 Lace Curtains $1.59

THIS ONE HAS MANY GOOD QUALITIES

Never—it seems—did $1.59 go so far in purchasing fine new summer hangings. This is the second lot of those rich and artistic white and ecru flat net curtains. Some are braided—and others have fine ehny and battenberg edges. Seldom have we offered such a "value" in our big 2d floor "Curtain Store." $1.59 pair.

Another one-day's sale of best $1.50 Nottingham curtains at **88c** pair.

Splendid Nottinghams—regularly worth $1.75 to $2.25 pair—on Saturday only **$1.29** pair.

Special ruffled swiss curtains on sale Saturday at an unusual saving—**38c** pair.

More special Muslinwear

More fine new garments have been added to the three "especially priced lots"—which have been bringing such throngs to our big "Muslin Underwear" store, (2d floor).

At 25c—fresh new corset covers and drawers—lace or embroidery trimmed

At 49c—gowns, drawers, corset covers, long and knee length skirts.

At $1 same as the above

Special combination suits $1.25 and $1.50 the newest and most popular under garments are these one piece corset cover and skirt or corset cover and drawer.

Special gowns at 33c cut generously from good muslin—neatly tucked yoke.

Beddings

Such value-giving as the items listed below is possible only through CAREFUL WATCHFULNESS FOR OPPORTUNITIES TO BUY CHEAP—and the GREAT PURCHASING POWER of such a store as ours.

Unbleached sheets at 49c—
—2¼x2½ yards in size—wide hem. Regularly they are worth 69c.

Bleached sheets at 59c—
—2¼x2½ yards—of fine close bleached muslin, with deep hem. Worth 75c.

$1 bleached sheets 73c—
—seamless—81x90 inches—only a limited quantity; so hurry.

81-inch sheetings 23c yard—
—another Saturday sale of a new lot of 9-4 bleached and unbleached sheeting—worth 30c.

$1 crochet bed spreads 84c.—
Large size—close and firm. Marseilles patterns. A good dollar's worth.

"Hope" bleached muslin at 8 1-3c yard.

White Waists 49c

A little lot of fine lingerie waists which have been slightly mussed and tumbled—are cut to the quick for Saturday's selling.

They are mostly eyelet embroidery trimmed—and are cut from fine sheer mulls and India linons

49c worth up to $2

Yard-wide dress Percale 10c

A "GOOD CATCH" YOU'LL THINK THIS ONE

Fresh new spring percales at 10c yd. You'll like this "proposal," sure. For the material is of excellent 12½c quality—and the excellent light and dark styles are in a complete and pleasing assortment. And an especially attractive lot of the white ground percales with neat cool-looking black dots and figures that'll tub splendidly. 10c.

At 12½c—a complete showing of the best 15c percales.

At 10c—a big and select line of dress and seersucker ginghams—which spell economy to many wide-awake women.

$25 Silk Raincoats $14.75

Our New York buyer has been particularly fortunate in securing the **much-wanted rubberized silk coats—at prices ruling much below their regular value.**

This choice little lot which goes on sale Saturday though, will probably be the last such opportunity this season. Included are beautiful striped and checked and plaided coats with novel pockets and high protection collars.

And best of all there is only one of a kind.

"Leap Year Proposal" price $14.75 instead of $25.

Several Styles Warner's "Rust-Proof" Corsets: Special $1

Few dollar corsets approach the excellence of **Warner's "Rust-Proof" Corsets.** Every pair fitted with **Security** hose supporters

The maker's guarantee covers the rusting, breaking or punching through of the boning, clasps, backbone or side-steels.

Style 274 suited for slender figures—has girdle top and long hips. $1.

Style 215 for medium and large figures—has high bust.

Style 296 for stout women—full-cut bust and very long hips.

Petticoats 89c

89c—is the pleasing proposal from about an hundred carefully made, sturdy black petticoats.

They have a very deep 6-sectional flounce with wide ruffle—and cotton under piece. The material is a glistening and durable mercerized sateen.

Altogether, 'tis the best value in an inexpensive underskirt in Marion.

89c worth $1.50 each

A wealth of new Suits proposing

In the 3d floor "Suit Section"—every one of a THOUSAND OR MORE of the season's most HANDSOME AND STYLISH TAILORED SUITS, SILK DRESSES AND COSTUMES awaits the lady who will accept its proposals to gown her fashionably and correctly.

YOU'LL LIKELY FIND YOUR "IDEAL" AMONG THESE CAPTIVATING SUITS

Special new "Butterfly" suits at $18.50, $20 and $20 that regularly are worth $27.50 to $50 this is the charming new style with its great flowing kimono-like sleeves cut in one piece with the broad shouldered jacket. It is an exquisite suit that permits of much attractive trimming. Panamas, fancy striped materials, voiles, worsteds in the new copenhagen and peacock blues, raspberry, bisque russet browns, etc. Special "Proposal" prices are $18.50, $20 and $25.

Our snappy "Spike" suits at $15, $18.50 and $20 represent more superb styles and high quality than $5 more will secure at any other Marion store. All materials and shades that '08 Fashions favor.

A special purchase of novelty suits by our resident New York buyer brings exquisite 70 to $100 models down to only $15 and $20

Saturday our "Opening" ends

Saturday is to be the last day of our **"Spring Opening" display of the correct and authoritative Fashions for Spring and Summer '08.**

Many who because of untoward circumstances, have not been able to attend our successful opening—will not allow this day to pass by without visiting the store.

Thousands have enjoyed the beautifully decorated store — and have found much to interest and to please in the mammoth displays of the fresh, new merchandise.

WELCOME!

Uhler & Phillips, Marion

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Part Two

MARION WEEKLY STAR.

Pages 1-8

VOL. XXIII. NO. 45. MARION, OHIO, SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1908. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ANTI-ANARCHY CRUSADE IS ON

Action Against La Questione Sociale.

IT IS DEBARRED FROM THE MAILS

Paper Published at Paterson, New Jersey.

An Anarchistic Italian Newspaper Which Advised Its Readers To Arm Themselves and Overthrow the Law, Killing Off the Police Authorities and the Soldiery. President's Life Threatened.

Washington, March 21.—A new crusade against anarchy has been begun by the government.

La Questione Sociale, an anarchistic Italian newspaper published in Paterson, New Jersey, was today debarred from the United States mails by order of the postmaster general under authority conferred upon him by the postal regulations relative to immoral matter.

Black's law dictionary defined "immoral" as "contrary to good morals; inconsistent with the rules and principles of morality which regard men as living in a community, and which are necessary for the public welfare, order and decency."

This newspaper is alleged by many to have been indirectly responsible for the murder of Father Leo Heinrichs in Denver several weeks ago, through its publication of lurid denunciations of the government and advocay of assassination and arson.

A vigorous campaign will be inaugurated immediately to stop the circulation of inflammatory and seditious literature of this character.

A Vigorous Campaign.

Following closely on the circular issued by Secretary of Commerce and Labor Strauss, relative to the deportation of anarchists from the United States, this latest move against the reds may be taken as a significant indication of a tardy vengeance on the part of the government for Black Hand and other anarchistic outrages and the second step toward a new policy of repression.

When interviewed by a United Press representative today, Postmaster General Meyer said:

"Excessive inflammatory utterances in recent issues of La Questione Sociale were brought to my attention by Third Assistant Post master General Lawshe. The particular issue which I had translated from Italian advocated robbery of United States armories, seizure of guns and ammunition, purchase of dynamite and by murder of police and soldiery and firing of cities; the overthrow of government.

Against Good Order.

"The fulminations of such publications as this are distinctly 'contrary to good order and public welfare.' Such periodicals keep alive and foster seeds of sedition by inflaming the ignorant and stirring up discontent and treason.

"The department has information that La Questione Sociale does not comply with the statutes which authorizes the sending of newspapers through the mails at second class rate

"In the case of La Questione Sociale the matter is one of deliberate and malicious intent. Therefore, I am serving the best interests of the people by refusing the second class privilege."

Heretofore no action has apparently been taken by a postmaster general to effectually debar anarchistic publications of this character from the United States mails. No postmaster general has heretofore dared to assume the responsibility for such a step.

After Another Organ.

La Questione Sociale is printed in [illegible] and is probably the foremost anarchistic organ in the country—probably the most boldly denunciatory. It is credited with 30,000 circulation—going into every state in the United States—and is issued from Paterson, New Jersey, the great hotbed of anarchy in the United States.

Debarment from the second-class privilege practically means that La Questione Sociale will be forced to discontinue publication, as the cost of sending out 30,000 under the third-class rate would be prohibitive.

There is another paper of somewhat similar character published in Kansas which is now being closely scrutinized by postoffice officials. This sheet is published in English and the feature to which particular objection is made is its slogan: "We must undermine the army." This publication has violently attacked the president and recently, with thinly-veiled words, threatened his life.

BATTLE FLEET TO NUMBER EIGHTEEN

Nebraska and Wisconsin Will Join It for Review.

ashington, March 24.—Orders have been issued at the navy department assigning the new battleship, Nebraska, to the Atlantic fleet. The Nebraska has just finished her target practice at Magdalena bay. The battleship, Wisconsin, which will be placed in commision at Puget Sound about April 1, also will join the Atlantic fleet at the time of the review in San Francisco bay, May 8.

Instantly Killed.

Youngstown, O., March 24.—C. A. Baird, one of the most prominent citizens of the city, and one of the leading dentists, was instantly killed today in an elevator at the Wick building as he was about to step out onto the floor where his office was located. The elevator did not stop and his head was crushed.

Burned to Death.

Lima, O., March 24.—Eighteen-months-old Leonore, daughter of John Smith, was burned to death at her parents' home near Elida today.

DOZEN PERSONS BADLY INJURED

Two Cincinnati Southern Trains Go Together.

ENGINES GO DOWN AN EMBANKMENT

Several of the Passenger Cars Follow Them.

At the Time of the Collision, the Passenger Train, Which Is Running Behind Time, Is Going at the Rate of Probably Forty-Five Miles an Hour—The Two Trains Meet on Curve.

Burgin, Ky., March 24.—Twelve persons were injured, several fatally when a passenger and a freight on the Cincinnati Southern met in a head-on collision, three miles north of here early this morning. Both engines were smashed and rolled down a thirty-five foot embankment, with several coaches. The following trainmen were dangerously hurt:

Trainmen Injured.

John Ivols, fireman; J. L. McDougal, Danville, express messenger; S. E. Acton, Cincinnati, mail clerk; S. L. Thompson, Lexington, baggageman; C. G. Helm, Ludlow, engineer of the freight; J. G. Lewis, engineer of the passenger, Ludlow.

Injured Passengers.

Lincoln Wells, sheriff of Casey county, not serious; Z. H. Young, West Covington, cut on head; D. V. Bohn, Harrodsburg, not serious; D. M. Miles, Nicholasville, cut by glass; S. D. Bartley, Louisville, slight; G. R. Holstetter, flagman of freight, seriously injured.

Passenger Train Late.

At the time of the collision, the passenger train which was running behind, was going at the rate of probably forty-five miles an hour. As they reached a curve, the freight train came around. When the trains met, the engines struck with a terrific crash, and rolled down a bank, carrying several freight cars and baggage coach and one coach of the passenger train. Members of the freight crew say they had orders to meet the passenger at Burgin, but Conductor McGraw, in charge of the passenger train, says he received no such orders. The passenger train was composed of two coaches and a baggage coach. The baggage coach rolled down the bank and one coach left the track.

It is declared the wreck was the result of the laying off of the night operator recently. The day operator had not reported for duty, and the passenger train passed the station without knowing of the freight's approach.

On June 30, 1906, the total single track railway mileage in the United States was 221,015.17 miles, or 6,262.12 miles more than at the end of the previous year.

ROADS GETTING MUCH COMFORT

Out of Decision of the Federal Supreme Court.

FINDING CAUSES MUCH COMMENT

Standard Is Getting Some Consolation Also.

Members of the Interstate Commerce Commission Say That There Is Nothing in the Decisions To Warrant the Fear That the Hepburn Law Will Not Stand the Test of Constitutionality.

Washington, March 24.—No decision in recent years of the supreme court of the United States relating to railroads has occasioned so much comment among members of congress and government officials generally as has those announced yesterday by that tribunal.

Holding the Minnesota freight rate law unconstitutional, because it imposed such excessive fines that the railroads were justly afraid to violate it, and thus establish in a test case any right they might have in the premises, is taken as possibly forecasting a sensitiveness of the court as to the $29,240,000 fine when the big Standard Oil case eventually comes before it. That the fine is "cruel and excessive" will be the principle defense of the Standard when its case comes before the highest court in the land. Many believe that the decision of the court in the Minnesota case gives the standard a good fighting chance.

Words of Brewer.

The railroad interests are today taking additional comfort in the language of Justice Brewer, who, in speaking for the court in the Interstate Commerce commission meat rate cases, originating from the charges that the big western roads have been discriminating against the Chicago packers by charging more for transporting live-stock from the West to Chicago than for carrying packing house products.

"It must be remembered that railroads are the private property of their owners," said Brewer, "and, while from the public character of the work in which they are engaged, the public is empowered to prescribe rules for securing faithful and efficient service and equality between shippers and companies, yet is no proper sense is the public a general manager."

What They Forecast.

There are those who believe that yesterday's decisions in the Minnesota and North Carolina rate cases forecast a declaration adverse to the federal railroad rate law. Among these is Senator Foraker, who was the only Republican senator to work against the Hepburn bill when it was passed two years ago. Said he today:

"The ground taken by the court is one of the grounds upon which I urged that the Hepburn rate law was unconstitutional: Namely, that the penalties are excessive."

Members of the Interstate Commerce commission say, however, that there is nothing in the decisions to warrant the fear that the Hepburn law will not stand the test of constitutionality. It is regarded as significant that as yet no railroad has brought suit questioning the validity of the law.

THE TEMPLES OF THE EARLIER CHRISTIANS

Sands of the Desert Have Been Removed from Them.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 23.—Christian churches dating back as believed to within two or three centuries after the death of Christ have been discovered in northern Egypt, according to a report received here today from the David Randall MacEver's archaelogical expedition. The report has caused great interest in theological and scientific circles.

These temples of the earliest Christians, then so despised, were carefully cleared of the desert sand which had covered them for centuries and maps and photographs of the shrines taken. It is believed here that when these maps and pictures are published much will be added to the scant store of knowledge regarding the churches and modes of worships of the early Christians outside of Rome.

Fortunately stupid people seldom realize that they are stupid.

TWO MILES WITH BULLET IN BRAIN

An Italian Walks Through the McAdoo Tunnel.

New York March 24.—In the feat of Colomores Tanazzio, an Italian laborer in the McAdoo tunnel under North river, who walked for more than two miles today through the deep tube with a bullet in his brain, physicians at the S.. Mary's hospital, Hoboken, say they have one of the most remarkable cases recorded in the history of medical science.

With his left eye bored out by the bullet and a wound which they say will certainly cause his death, Tanazzio made his way almost from the Manhattan terminal to the Hoboken entrance, climbed over the bags, pipes, rails and other obstructions littering the unfinished tunnel. He fell exhausted at the Hoboken station. There officers picked him up and hurried him to the hospital. A fight among a gang of Italian tunnel workers led to the shooting.

CHINA WANTS TO SEE BATTLE FLEET

Invites Uncle Sam To Call at One of Her Ports.

Washington, March 23.—The Chinese government has invited the United States to send its battleships to the ports of China for a visit.

The invitation was extended this afternoon through Minister Wu, who presented it in person at the state department.

It will probably be accepted.

CONFESSES TO THE SHOOTING

Cleveland Woman Tells of Death of Husband.

SHE SHOOTS HIM WITH HIS REVOLVER

Following an Attack Made on Her by Him.

Snatches Revolver from Him and It Is Discharged in the Scuffle—In Her Excitement She Pulls the Trigger Twice More and Then Throws the Weapon Away—Is Given Hearing Today.

Cleveland, March 24.—Mrs. Christina Lipscomb was arraigned before Police Judge McGannon, today, upon the charge of murdering her husband, John Lipscomb, who died last Thursday.

Mrs. Lipscomb has made a confession, the police claim that she shot Lipscomb the night of February 26 while walking with him on the street.

For several weeks Lipscomb lay in the hospital, steadily refusing to make any statement. He said he would recover and himself avenge the shooting. He grew weaker, however, and a few minutes before death came, whispered the words that gave detectives the clew. They had no proof, however, until the wife broke down. She had claimed all along that some mysterious negro shot her husband while they were returning from a social visit.

Following the funeral Monday the inquest piled up suspicious circumstances. The doctor who attended Lipscomb said the dying man told him, "My wife did it." Ten hours "sweating" and the woman broke down. She told the police her husband attacked her at the scene of the shooting. She said this assault was the result of quarreling and jealousy.

"On that night we were on our way home from a visit," she said. "He began to abuse me, and finally seized me, as if he would swing me upon the tracks before an approaching street car. I fell to my knees. He drew his revolver. I tore it from him. In the scuffle the weapon discharged once. The bullet struck my husband. Then in my excitement I fired twice more. I threw the gun away."

Burglars Reap Harvest.

New York, March 23.—Burglars have been reaping a harvest in the past few nights in the millionaire section between Fifth and Lexington avenues, and east of Seventy-First and east Seventy-Fourth streets. FFrom nearly a score of houses it is estimated now that fully $30,000 worth of valuables have been stolen.

You have no right to sigh except when you are alone, and then you won't.

FOR REVISION OF THE TARIFF

Special Session of Congress Is To Be Held.

SUGGESTION BY THE PRESIDENT

Both Senate and House Leaders Agreeable.

It Will Be Called After March 4, 1909—Decision Is Arrived at After a Conference at the White House Between the President, Senator Aldrich and Representatives Payne and Dalzell.

Washington, March 21.—The senate and house leaders have agreed to President Roosevelt's proposition to have a special session of congress called after March 4, 1909, to revise the tariff.

White House Conference.

Washington, March 21.—President Roosevelt held an important conference at the White House today with Senator Aldrich and Representatives Payne and Dalzell, the men who largely control the course of legislation in congress.

One of the subjects under discussion was the proposed bill to amend the Sherman anti-trust law, which will exempt from the provisions of that act certain kinds of combinations under proper restrictions. A tentative draft of the measure has been prepared, and this was gone over by those present at the conference.

Entire Legislative Program.

After the conference it was stated that not only had the anti-trust bill been discussed, but also the entire legislative program which the president desires congress to put through before the close of the session. This includes:

Passage of the Aldrich currency bill, employers' liability bill, legislation limiting the injunctive power of the courts, laying the lines for tariff revision at a special session of congress, to be convened after March 4, 1909, probably by the designation of a commission to consider the subject of classification of schedules during the summer recess, and amendment of the Sherman law.

Plan Is Reached.

With reference to tariff revision, the plan agreed to by the president and his conferees is to have the commission, which is to review the schedules preliminary to legislation, consists of the ways and means committeed of the house and the finance committee of the senate.

It is not the intention at present that these committees shall hold public hearings, but experts may be called in to assist in a proper understanding of the commercial conditions involved.

Regarding Sherman Law.

Regarding the Sherman law, President Roosevelt expressed his belief at the conference that the railroads should be permitted to reach traffic agreements among themselves under proper supervision of the Interstate Commerce commission and that no public interests would be affected harmfully by such an arrangement. It was pointed out to him, however, that unless the labor interests could be brought to agree to this without demanding great concessions to themselves, such as the legalization of the boycott, etc., it would be bad politics to attempt to force the legislation which would be claimed to be wholly for the benefit of corporations. With this problem still unsolved the conference broke up with the expectation that it will be renewed at an early date next week.

MAY NOT APPEAR AGAIN THIS SESSION

Senator Tillman Is Better, but Still a Sick Man.

Washington, March 23.—Senator Tillman will probably be unable to return to Washington during the remainder of the present session of congress.

A telegram from his home in South Carolina, received here today, says:

"I am slowly improving, but it is impossible to even guess when I will be able to return to Washington."

The senator is suffering from nervous breakdown and partial paralysis.

General Kline Dead.

Baltimore, Md., March 23.—Brigadier General Jacob Kline, sixty-eight, United States army, retired, veteran of the civil and Spanish-American wars, died from an acute attack of kidney trouble today.

POPE'S FAMILY TO QUIT RIESE INN

Over His Holiness' Protest That It's Not Indecorous To Work.

Rome, March 23.—The Pope is trying to persuade his sister, brother-in-law and their children to abandon their plan to retire from the inn-keeping business at Riese, his holiness' native village. The family has kept the little hostelry for years. Now its members say they have made enough money to quit. Besides, they think it indecorous for the Pope's relatives to continue supplying food and wine to the peasantry.

"It is never indecorous to work," Pius has written to them, "even if one does not need to do so and even if one's relative is the Pope."

The family still sticks to its program, however.

DRIVEN INSANE BY APRIL FOOL JOKE

William Bernard Drees Is Taken to Asylum Today.

Wapakoneta, O., March 24.—William Bernard Drees, thirty-two, a prominent resident of Minister, this county, has been taken to the Toledo state hospital, hopelessly insane. His insanity was brought on by an April fool joke of a year ago, when some friends gave him a ghost scare in his father's factory.

A close guard was necessary to keep him from burning the Catholic church, in which he said thirty-two precious stones belonging to him had been used in construction.

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE

Dies Today of Heart Failure at Cannes.

IS PROMINENT IN PUBLIC LIFE

Is a Remarkable Man in Many Ways.

Old-Time Conservative Leader, Lord of the Admiralty, Secretary of War, Postmaster General, Chief Secretary for Ireland, Secretary of State for India and Lord President of Council.

London, March 24.—The Duke of Devonshire is dead at Cannes, France, of heart failure.

Spencer Compton Cavendish, the eighth Duke of Devonshire, has long been a prominent figure in British public life. He was born in 1833, and has held at various times the offices of lord of the admiralty, secretary of state for war, postmaster general, chief secretary for Ireland, secretary of state for India and lord-president of the council.

The last of these posts he held under the Balfour administration and was one of the first who resigned at the time the still pending protective tariff movement became active under Joseph Chamberlain. He had immense land estates in England, wide business interests, and was among the wealthiest of British peers.

A Remarkable Man.

The Duke of Devonshire was a remarkable man in many ways. He was one of the last of the old-time leaders of the Conservatives, and, in political discussions, had a somewhat ponderous but wonderfully happy way of saying exactly the right thing at critical times which vastly endeared him to his party. He was not hidebound in his conservatism, figuring, in fact, almost as an independent in many matter, an attitude which added to the confidence generally felt in the soundness of his thinking.

Of free trade, Cavendish was an enthusiastic supporter and his retirement from public life, when the Chamberlain protection propaganda was instituted, was due to his conviction that Premier Balfour, his leader, was not taking a sufficiently resolute stand against the proposed change.

Personally, the duke was a big man with an aggressive beard and a sleepy expression which belied his mental processes, but served as a perennial source of delight to the political cartoonists, who invariably pictured him as a dormouse. His magnificent country residence was among the marvels of England, the scene of numerous entertainments and festivities in honor of King Edward.

Occassionally a detective tries to disguise his breath with a clove.

THE SEVENTH WITHIN YEAR

Another Senator Falls Before Grim Reaper.

BRYAN OF FLORIDA VICTIM OF TYPHOID

Is the Youngest Member of the Upper House.

Only Seventy-Three Days Preceding the Date of His Death He Takes His Seat and Half of the Time Is Spent in His Fight Against Disease—Interment at Jacksonville Next Wednesday.

Washington, March 23.—Death has claimed William James Bryan, United States senator from Florida. He passed away Sunday at Providence hospital of typhoid fever. It was only 73 days since he took his seat as the successor of the late Senator Stephen R. Mallory, who died Dec. 23, and 23 days of the time was spent in his fight against disease. Several times during Mr. Bryan's illness his friends dispaired of his recovery, but as late as Saturday night report was given out that his condition had taken a turn for the better. His death therefore came as a surprise and shock. In physique Mr. Bryan was unfitted to withstand a protracted fever. He was slight of build and of nervous temperament. He came to Washington early in January from the warm climate of Florida, and from the day of his arrival he was far from well. Finally he was compelled to give up and was taken to Providence hospital, and during the last few days of his illness he was attended by specialists from Johns Hopkins university hospital, Baltimore.

The body of Senator Bryan, accompanied by a committee from the senate, left here at 9 o'clock today over the Southern railway for Jacksonville, Fla., where interment will be made on Wednesday.

In Mr. Bryan the senate loses the seventh member by death since the adjournment of the Fifty-ninth congress, on March 4, a year ago. They were the two late senators from Alabama, Mr. Morgan and Mr. Pettus; Mr. Mallory of Florida, Mr. Latimer of South Carolina, Mr. Proctor of Vermont, M. Whyte of Mayland and Mr. Bryan. Curiously the last two were the oldest and the youngest members of the body. Mr. Whyte was 84 years old and Mr. Bryan was less than 32. Although Mr. Bryan was in the senate too short a time to impress his individuality on legislation or to take a prominent part in the consideration of matters in committees, it is conceded that had he lived he would have become a forceful part of minority.

Mr. Bryan was born in Orange county, Florida, Oct. 10, 1876. He attended the public schools of his state and Emory college, Georgia, graduating from the latter institution in 1896. Three years later he was graduated from Washington and Lee university and in 1899 began the practice of law in Jacksonville, Fla. Until a short time before his appointment to succeed Mr. Mallory in the senate he had served as solicitor of the Duval county criminal court. He was married to Miss Janet Allen of Lexington, Va.

GUILD PROVES A PHYSICAL MARVEL

Passes a Comfortable Night and Rests Easily.

Boston, Mass., March 24.—"The governor passed a more comfortable night and is at present resting quietly. He has not lost strength during the past twenty-four hours."

This bulletin hung on the door bell outside Governor Guild's residence at 8:30 this morning, showed the brave fight for life going on inside. When the doctors announced that the governor was failing yesterday, few believed he could live through the day. But while it cannot be said he rallied, his condition remained stationary, and this morning he was no worse.

How the doctors interpret this remarkable tenacity of life they do not say, maintaining the attitude of extreme caution that has marked their brief bulletins since the governor's illness first became serious. None has ventured to predict that the patient has more than the slightest chance for life. They agree, however, that he is proving a physical marvel.

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